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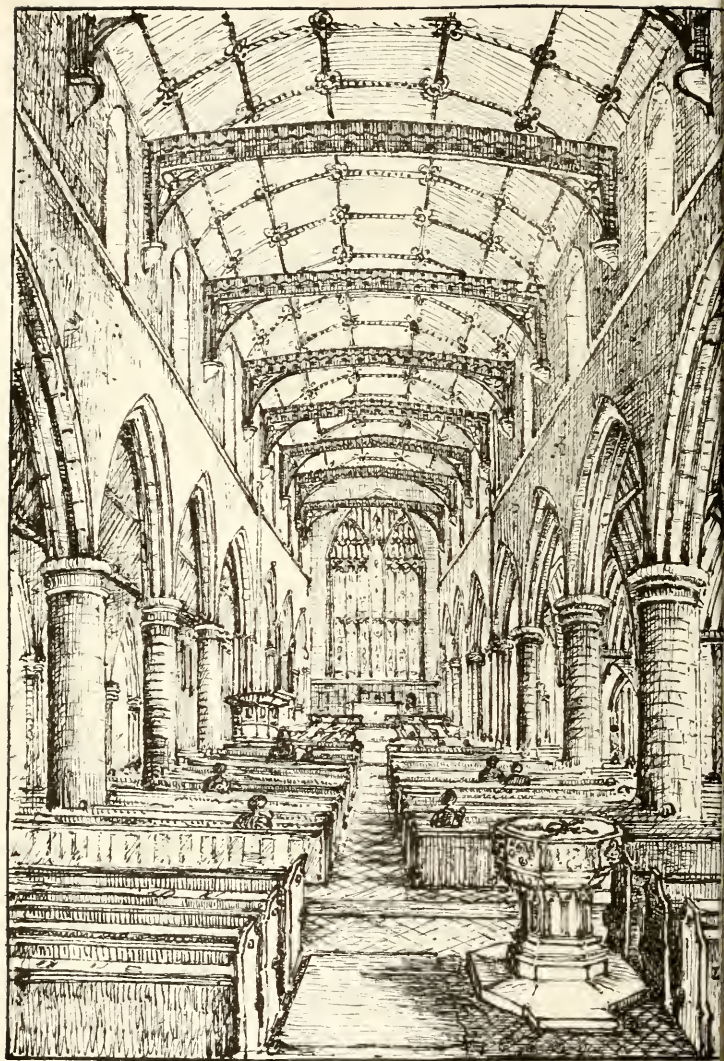
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S' Mary's Church.

Horsham:

ITS

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.



WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

By Miss D. Low



LONDON: WILLIAM MACINTOSH,
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1868.



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PREFACE.

IN publishing this "History of Horsham," acknowledgments are due, first to Major Rawlinson, for the valuable gift of an original manuscript, containing much useful information, and including the notes of W. Dendy, Esq., and a letter transcribed by him from the British Museum.

To the Rev. G. G. MacLean, for the architectural description of the Parish Church.

To the Rev. J. A. Scott for the paper on St. Mark's Church and Public Buildings.

To Mr. G. B. Holmes for his assistance in the geological and botanical papers, and for the kindly aid rendered by several other friends, especially that of the Rev. G. M. Cooper.

The original essay on the geology of the neighbourhood was written expressly for this work by the late Rev. Charles Compton Aldridge.

Considerable extracts have been made from the "Sussex Archæological Collections," and from "Cartwright's History of the Rape of Bramber;" and a few, including some verses on St. Leonard's Forest, from one of the numbers of "Once a Week."

Some of the biographical notices have been taken from the "Worthies of Sussex," by Mr. M. A. Lower.

"Horsfield's History of Sussex," and other works of a similar nature, have also been consulted.

The illustrations in Anastatic Etching, have been kindly executed by several amateur artists from original sketches.

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ADDENDA.

Discovery of Ancient Pottery.

Tokens issued by Horsham Tradespeople.

ERRATA.

In Preface, line 2, *for* Major Rawlinson *read* Major Rawlison.

Page 51, line 23, *for* have been improved *read* preserved.

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CHAPTER VII.

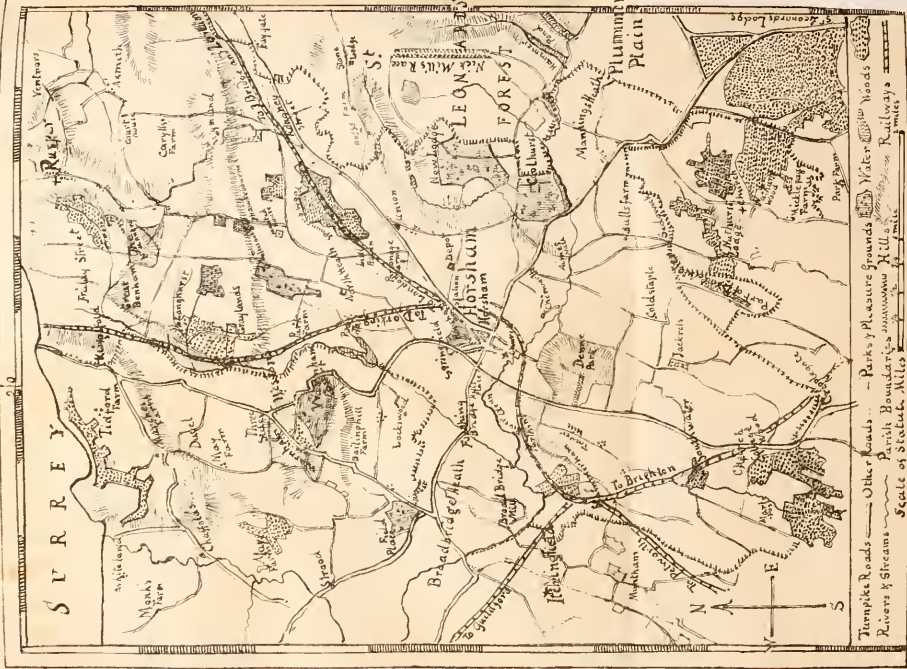
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Turnpike Roads — Other Roads — Parks & Pleasure grounds — Water Mills Woods
 Rivers & Streams — Parish Boundaries — ^{Springing in} Hills — Railway —
 Scale of Statute Miles — 0 1/2 1 3/4 1 1/2 miles

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF HORSHAM.

CHAPTER I.

Early History.

THAT the town of Horsham is of considerable antiquity, may be inferred from the fact that no certain derivation of its name can be alleged. In Coxe's "Compleat History of Sussex," published in 1730, the author attempts to explain the origin of the names of most towns and villages in the country, but Horsham is not among the number. Very many are of Saxon derivation, a few are named after the great barons on whom they were dependent, while local circumstances have fixed the names of others. It has been the generally received opinion, that Horsa, the brother of Hengist, was the founder of this town, and that from him it derived its name.

Others indeed have claimed a less noble source for the name of Horsham. The great forest of Andredswald, according to Camden, extended over the greatest part of Sussex, "taking up a hundred and twentie miles in length and thirtie in breadth," within the limits of which Horsham was included. Hence, as the Saxon word "Hurst" signifies a wood, and "Ham," or according to Verstigan, "Heyne," denotes a home or settled residence, this it has been thought might give rise to the name of Horsham, the "Forest Home." But besides the objection that this name would have been just as applicable to any other town situated within the boundaries of this vast woodland tract, the circumstance that in the oldest deeds extant, the name is always spelt Horsham, and never Hurstham, or Hursham, inclines us to prefer the former of these two derivations.

Of the early history of Horsham but scanty records remain. It appears that the lordship of Horsham, with 41 manors in Sussex, was given by the Conqueror to William de Braose; and continued in that noble family till Olivia, coheiress of William de Braose, seventh in descent from his ancestor of the same name, carried it by marriage in 1298 to John de Mowbray, lord of Axholme,—whose descendant, Thomas, was created Duke of Norfolk in 1391. His granddaughter Margaret marrying Sir Robert Howard,

Knt., and becoming coheiress to the de Mowbray property, their son John Howard, K.G., was in 1483 created Duke of Norfolk by Richard III., and from him (with the interruption of several attainders afterwards reversed) the estates, including the lordship of Horsham, have lineally descended to the present head of that illustrious house.

In the reign of Henry III. a dispute appears to have arisen respecting the boundary between Horsham and Shipley parishes. Previously to this the patronage and emoluments of Horsham Church had been bestowed by John, Lord de Braose, on the Prioress and Nuns of Rusper: in 1247 an amicable agreement was made on the Vigil of St. Michael, between Robert de Samford, Master of the Temple in England, and the Brothers of the Temple at Shipley, on the one part; and Alivia de Bissepeston, then Prioress of Rusper, and her fellow-Nuns on the other part; in the presence of Brother John de Hamedon, then Precentor of Shipley; and Brother William the Chaplain; Philip, Dean of Storketon; Robert, Vicar of Horsham; Reginald de Hegton; Godfrey de Horsham; and many others. From the north of the hedge dividing the lands and tenements of the Temple, and the wood of William de Breuse of Crockurste, as far as the lands of William of Essington, called Twinham, was to remain to Horsham, and all south to Shipley. Sealed

by Sir Robert, Vicar of Horsham; Sir Robert, Priest-Vicar of Wonham; Stephen de Fishebourne; and others. (Sussex Arch. Col. Vol. IX.)

The arms of the borough of Horsham are probably derived from the Lords de Braose, which were azure crucially of crosslets, a lion rampant crowned all or : in the case of the Borough, the crosslets are omitted, and the lion is in argent, supporting his dexter paw on an antique H.

Horsham has enjoyed the privilege of sending members to Parliament since 1295, and is therefore one of the oldest representative boroughs in England. In that year Edward first summoned the deputies from the boroughs; for although thirty years earlier, after the mise which followed the battle of Lewes (where Henry III. was taken prisoner), the famous Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, had assembled deputies from the borough towns, yet as no writs appear to have been recorded until Edward's reign, we are led to suppose that this first germ of a House of Commons never expanded into an established form. Documents exist which shew that Walter Burgeys, and Walter Randolf, were the first two members elected for Horsham; their names also appear in the list of jurors for the borough in that year. This early representation by two deputies seems to indicate that Horsham in those ancient days, must have been a large and

influential place, since in 1295 the whole number of boroughs which received writs of summons was only 130; and though something may reasonably be attributed to the fact that the lordship belonged to a powerful baron, yet the population must have been sufficient to enable it to support its two members during the session of Parliament, as was customary in those days.

In the return made to the commissioners in 1340, when the taxes granted to Edward III. were levied, it is mentioned that there were then no merchants in Horsham, (*"Nonarum Inquisitiones,"* published by the Record Com.) Nevertheless, it appears that at some early period there was a merchants' guild in this town, founded on the same principles as that in Chichester, for the name of Horsham is in one of the ancient lists, still extant in that city, of those places which had guilds in connection with it. These guilds were a kind of brotherhood associations, for the purposes of mutually protecting each other's interests as merchants, and also for union in works of charity, and in the practice of devotion; (see Arch. Col. Vol. XV.) but all traces of this guild appear to have been lost.

The size of the fine old parish church proves that the number of inhabitants was considerable; and this inference is confirmed by an endowment made by Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, bearing date 1231. It

is there provided that, on account of the size of the parish and the number of its inhabitants, the vicar, who shall officiate in the church from time to time, shall have one chaplain as his assistant, and two subordinate ministers, viz., a deacon and sub-deacon, to officiate with him in the said church. This was in conformity with a constitution promulgated by Archbishop Langton, 1222, whereby it was decreed that in every church which had a large parish, there should be two or three priests, according to the largeness of the parish, and state of the church. In the days when pews were unknown, the unencumbered area of Horsham Church was capable of accommodating a very large congregation.

On the 15th of September, 1404, and again on the 4th of April, 1405, ordinations were held in this church by Bishop Rede; on the first occasion eleven deacons and eight priests were ordained, and on the second three deacons and six priests, besides acolites and sub-deacons. (Bishop Rede's Register.)

We have no record of any similar service taking place in Horsham church till the year 1862, when, on March 16, the present venerable Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Gilbert, conferred holy orders on two deacons.

On January 15th, 1441, Bishop Praty held a visitation in this church. This Bishop appears to have been

an indefatigable traveller in the performance of his episcopal duties, and this in the depth of winter, in spite of the state of Sussex roads four hundred years ago. He started on his progress on the 11th of January, and reached the cathedral city again on February 5th, having visited every part of his diocese, and seldom slept two nights in the same place, excepting on Sunday. The following is an extract from his Register (page 79):—

“Saturday, January 13. He will dine at Pulborough, and sleep at Horsham.

“Sunday, January 14. He will remain at Horsham.

“Monday, January 15. He will visit early in the church of Horsham that part of the deanery of Storrington which is in le Welde, and will sleepe at Crawle; the same day he will visit by his commissary the Priory of Rouspar.

“Tuesday, January 16. He will visit in the church of Cokefield.”

The town at this time was important enough to be honoured by the occasional presence of royalty, the royal residence being, no doubt, Chesworth, the castle of the lordly de Braose. The patent rolls inform us that it was visited in 1299, by Edward I., when that king was making excursions through the southern counties before his second marriage, which took place at Canterbury on the 10th of September in that year. He was on his way from Canterbury to Winchester; and arriving on the evening of Monday, June 29th,

remained the whole of the following day. He paid a second visit on his return on the 2nd and 3rd of September.

Edward II. was at Chesworth, Sept. 4th, 1324. (P. A. C.)

At an earlier period King John, as we learn from the same authorities, paid frequent visits to Knepp, in this neighbourhood; but we do not find that he ever stopped at Horsham. This castle seems to have been a favourite hunting-seat of that monarch; and it is proved from the Patent and Close Rolls of his reign, that he was there in 1206, 1209, 1211, and 1215. His queen Isabella also resided there for eleven days in 1214-15. It was seized into the king's hands upon the forfeiture of William de Braose. About four months before his death, John ordered the castle to be burned, lest it should fall into his enemies' hands; and it has never been restored. The present Knepp Castle was built upon a different site by the late Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart.; and the remains of the ancient stronghold serve only for a picturesque object from the windows of the modern edifice.

In the reign of Henry III. some ancient transfers of land are recorded. Hugh de Combe sold to Godfrey Shore one virgate of land, 1234. In 1237 a fine was levied, Robert Tasker and Matilda his wife being plaintiffs, and Richard de Langehurst deforcient, re-

specting the third part of one virgate of arable land in Horsham, and one third of a furlong of land at Roughpar, which were claimed by Robert and Matilda as the dower of Matilda, being widow of William Exterigg, her former husband: they quit-claimed to the said Richard for two marks of silver. In the following reign William de Wantone and Emma his wife brought an action against Robert de Veel for the recovery of one messuage and eighty-six acres of land in Horsham and Stammerham, 1287 (Assize Rolls, Ed. I.). Many other transfers may be seen in Cartwright's "History," and among them that William Atte Denne sold, in 1315, one messuage and ten acres of land to one Simon Terry: this is one of the very few occasions in which the name Denne appears in any of the published ancient records.

The following persons were appointed to serve on juries for the borough of Horsham in the 16th of Edward I. (1288):—

Walter Randolp,	Richard le Marescal,
Ralph de Stannestrete,	Richard de la Grace,
Robert le Clerk,	Richard le Turner,
Ralph de Laffield,	Richard Charteral,
Gilbert de la Bure.	Godfrey Hauthemer,
Walter Burgeys,	John de Hamelhurst.
Robert le Fauncey was appointed chief bailiff.	

In this year the borough was amerced, on the oath of twelve jurors, for a murder committed within its

limits: the murderer not being forthcoming, the borough had to pay the fine. The following are other instances of fines so levied:—For the chattels of Nicholas Turbell, an outlaw, 4s.; Robert le Marchaunt and William Bakere, 40d.; Ralph Randolf, for selling bread contrary to the assize, half a mark; the vill. of Horsham, for William, an outlaw, 105s.; the vicinage of the same, for the chattels of the aforesaid William, 5s. Thus the rogues ran away, and the town and neighbourhood suffered. There were also fines at various times for false weights and measures; but it is unnecessary to multiply such details.

One branch of trade exercised in the place in 1338 was the manufacture of arrows, or "*quarrels*," used for crossbows. In this year the Sheriff of Sussex was allowed, for the purchase of 6000 such arrows (being 240 sheaves at 14d., each sheaf to contain 25 arrows of good dry wood, with heads well sharpened, called "*dogebil*"), and for a cask to put them in, and for the carriage from Horsham to the Tower of London, £14 10s. 4d. The fabrication of horse-shoes was also practised near Horsham for the public service, the price being £4 3s. 4d. for 1000 shoes. To give some idea of the relative value of these sums with our money, it may be mentioned that, in "*Madox's History of the Antiquities of the Exchequer*," we find that about that time "33 cows and 2 bulls cost but £8 7s.; 500

“sheep, £22 10s., or about $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. a sheep; 22 hogs, “£1 2s.”

The Parish Register informs us that the Plague visited the town in 1560, and again in 1574; but there does not appear to have been any very remarkable increase in the number of deaths at the time of this visitation. In the following extract from the Register of the Parish Church the two Plague years are marked with an asterisk:—

In the year 1559 died 91 persons.

„	„	*1560	„	111	„
„	„	1561	„	68	„
„	„	1562	„	45	„
„	„	1570	„	49	„
„	„	*1574	„	62	„
„	„	1575	„	27	„
„	„	1576	„	30	„

The marriages for this period average 22 in the year. Any diminution of numbers arising from the Plague, whether from death or dispersion, might be in some degree counterbalanced by the settlement of several families of French Protestants, flying from the persecutions of Francis II. and Charles IX. The Register above referred to contains evidence of the baptisms and burials in the families of several of these refugees.

Camden, in 1590, calls Horsham an “indifferant “*mercat*,” meaning we suppose thereby that it was a *small* market town. This way of speaking gives us

no splendid idea of the town at this period, when the houses are said to have been built of timber cast over with thick clay to keep out the wind, without glass in the windows ; and only the large-sized houses had the luxury of a chimney. They took their meals early, and their diet was plain, but provisions were still cheap. An author, in 1581, complains indeed that prices had in several instances risen 50 per cent. within his own recollection :—"Cannot you, neighbour, "remember," says he, "that within 30 years I could in "this town buy the best pig or goose I could lay my "hands on for four pence, which now costeth twelve "pence ; a chicken for a penny, a hen for two pence?" (from a "Compendious examination of the complaints "of our countrymen"). This was certainly a rapid increase in value ; yet to us even these prices seem very moderate.

We now come to a very eventful period of English history, when the political feelings of our townsmen were stirred to their very depths. The civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament was on the eve of breaking out. Laud, who at the death of Archbishop Abbot succeeded to the primacy, introduced many ceremonies and observances into the Church at variance with the spirit of the age. This was highly distasteful to the House of Commons, which was daily growing bolder in its opposition to the ecclesiastical, as

well as to the royal, authority; and had already, in 1641, impeached twelve of the bishops.

The vicarage of Horsham was then, as now, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury; so that it is not surprising to find the inhabitants of the town implicated in the quarrel between the Commons and Laud. It appears that they were dissatisfied with the vicar whom the Archbishop had appointed in 1642: they had imbibed the Puritanical sentiments then so extensively prevalent, and presented their remonstrance against this appointment in the form of a petition to Parliament.

The Lords were that at time very much under the control of the Commons; and from the Journal of the former, under date of 19th Dec., 1642, the following extract is taken:—

“Upon a Petition of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Horsham, shewing that one Mr. Conyers hath been presented to that parish of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is a *disserving* [*i.e.*, mischievous] man, and unfit for that place: Hereupon it was ordered that the Archbishop of Canterbury shall have notice that this House doth not approve of the said Conyers to be presented to the said parish.”

Having gained this victory, they follow it up with another petition in March, 1643, to get a favourite preacher of their own substituted in Mr. Conyers' place. They complain—

“That the late incumbent hath been deceased for the space

of six months past, and that the Archbishop had not presented any fit person to take upon him the care of the said vicarage ; that by means thereof the parishioners of the said parish, being in number 1500 souls, had been wholly destitute of spiritual food ; but that one Mr. Chatfield, a godly and painful preacher, their own lecturer, had spent his time and taken great pains amongst them ever since ; who is daily threatened, by such as endeavour to get into the said church by the said Archbishop's procurement, to be put from his lecture there ; and so the parishioners be left destitute of the comfort they enjoy by his ministry, and have been deprived of for the space of 30 years past."

This last sentence is not complimentary to the preceding incumbents, who appear to have been not at all to their liking. However, Parliament not only readily granted their request, but, altogether superseding the authority of the patron, they sequestered the vicarage, and gave over both its spiritual privileges and its temporalities into the hands of the dominant party ; for upon this petition the Parliament ordered in this wise :—

"All which the Lords and Commons taking into consideration, and for the settling and establishing one able and godly minister in the said parish, and the provision and fit maintenance of him that shall officiate therein, do hereby constitute and ordain that Thomas Middleton, Hall Ravenscroft, Esquires ; James Gratwick, Robert Basset, James Waller, Nicholas Sheppard, Thomas White, Jonathan Gratwick, and Jonathan Parkhurst, all of them of Horsham aforesaid, and any three of them, shall have the power to sequester the said vicarage house, tithes, glebe-land, and the profits thereof, as they in their dis-

cretion shall think fit to appoint ; all the said tithes, etc., to be paid unto the said Mr. Chatfield, their now lecturer, and a man whom the parishioners approve of to officiate and to take care of the discharge of the cure of that place in all the duties thereof ; to appoint such clerks and other officers belonging to the parish of Horsham, until such time as further orders shall be taken therein by both Houses of Parliament." (" Order of the Lords, passed March 28th, 1643, for sequestering the profits of Horsham Vicarage," Lord's Journal, Vol. V., p. 676.)

That the triumphs of the Puritanical party were not gained without strenuous opposition in the town and neighbourhood, we may gather from a singularly-written and interesting letter, discovered among some miscellaneous sheets in the British Museum, of the date 1648, when matters were rapidly approaching to much greater extremities. For the transcript of this we are indebted to the kindness of W. C. Dendy, Esq. The papers among which it was found are marked on the cover, "The Gift of George III." The letter itself bears no date : it throws a vivid light upon the then political and social state of Horsham, and is headed : "A Letter from Horsum in Sussex, relating "the present state of this country, to an official in "London" :—

"SIR,

"I received yours of 27th June, and thank you for your intelligence. You tell me, that upon the request of Colonel Morley it was granted him of the House of Commons to raise our county of Sussex. Such are the sudden commotions of the

times, that it is done already ; so that the noble Colonel may now spare his pains, unless he make extreme haste into this divided country. The country is generally risen about Horsham, and protest they will fight for King and the country. At Pulborough they are in the same condition ; for the people there are much exasperated to learn some of their neighbours are imprisoned by a warrant from Colonel Stapley and others, for daring to petition the high and honourable Court of Parliament. With us at Horsum, we are now 500 men in arms ; the reason was this : Upon Friday, June 16th, the magazine which was laid up at this town was commanded by the committee to Arundell ; but our countrymen are generally so ill affected that they rose with one consent, and two or three hundred appeared in an instant, leaving their mattocks and plows to rescue the swords and musquets. To the market house they come immediately, and cause David (who thanks God he is well minded in these times), and the rest of the pious zealots who had loaded their carts with country arms, to carry them back into the market-loft. Since that these stout rusticks have endured watching every night, and by turns have attended the arms, some nights sixty at a time. On Tuesday night, at a full assembly in the market-place, it was voted unreasonable (unreasonable, as Master Chatfield said of the petition) to watch there any longer, and resolved, upon the question, that the following being Wednesday, at the sound of drums, and ringing of bells, those men both in town and country who were resolved to fight for the King and the liberties of the country against the encroachment of one Freeman and his fellows, shall come in and take what arms they pleased. About eleven of the clock yesterday there was a great appearance, two or three hundred at least : every one chose his musket and other arms, and then they marched out to trayne on the common. On this day, June 29th, there came as many more countrymen, expecting arms likewise ; so that there are now five or six hundred well armed, and many of them with very good horses. This

we doubt will be but the beginning of sorrow to our distressed country; for all the well affected begin to leave us; and then what can we expect but mischief? As soon as the drums beat, Capt. Sheppard felt himself not well; his belly ake, as if he feared that the Egyptians would make a drum of it; and he thought but to goe to Lewes for some phisicke. Lieutenant Honeywood, that knocking agitator, left his forge and went to London for some forces. Mistress Chatfield advised her husband to withdraw, for fear they should do him more mischief than with songs. The soldiers say that if they had known of their going they would have held their styrrups; their words and demands are very high; as yet they hurt no man, but threaten to disarm three or four, which is the total number of us who are well affected. But that was always the subtilty of our desperate malignants to pretend they would do nobody any hurt, that they may be the more loved; but we have learnt that they are Egyptians, and therefore may and must be plundered. But, my good sir, how shall we doe it? Our minister is gone, and dares not stand to tell us: the well affected are all fled: Master Dod and Penfold are trussing up their packetts for Arundell again, and those who are accounted the godly: so that we fear the wicked will inherit the earth again. To conclude, our fears are great; the country is risen both here and at Pulborough; and they pretend the bottom of the business to be because their petition was not answered. Bold varlets! had they been answered as their neighbours the Surrey men were, perhaps they would have been as they; but the better we use them the worse they appear. Their number is so great, and likely to increase so much, that unless a thousand be sent down presently they are like to be as high here as in Essex. For your coming down I do not know what to advise you; if you come your person will be in danger if you come not with your arms.

“ Farewell.

“ R. T.”

The cautious manner in which this letter is written, involving a certain degree here and there of ambiguity, shows us the peril which then attended correspondence upon the subjects which were so hotly agitating the public mind. In his mention of Surrey and Essex, the writer alludes to the defeat of the Earl of Holland by the parliamentary troops under Sir Michael Levesay, at Kingston-upon-Thames; and to a success gained in the latter country over the parliamentarians by the royalists under Lord Capel. Whilst the fortune of war was so various, it is not wonderful that the puritanical party should feel uneasy about the issue of affairs in Sussex. We have no means of ascertaining who was the author of the letter signed with his initials, or who was the one freeman whom he charges with encroaching upon his fellow-townsmen, or who the trusty "David." It will be seen that R. T. is severely satirical upon the local leaders of the popular party, whom he represents as deserting the common cause under various ludicrous pretences, and leaving the much coveted arms in the market house to become a prey to their opponents. In consequence of the information conveyed in this letter, written the 29th of June, 1648, a body of troops was sent to Horsham, no doubt from the army of Sir Michael Levesay, and probably soon after the fight which took place at Kingston-on-Thames, when the de-

feat and surrender of Lord Holland would enable him to spare a part of his forces. The royalists of Horsham were by no means inclined to submit without a struggle, and a sharp engagement took place within the town; they were soon however driven from the streets, and obliged to take refuge in the outskirts; the firing was maintained for several hours, and the affair ended in the loss of one soldier and three of the inhabitants, the number of the wounded not being recorded. John Michell, of Stammerham, according to the tradition of the family, lost his life in an engagement with the Cromwellians at Horsham, in the year 1648, his son being also wounded. The family were zealous royalists for generations, and long preserved the sword of the younger Michell, together with a miniature portrait of Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender (see "Lower's Worthies of Sussex"). This John Michell was not one of the three inhabitants above alluded to, who are thus entered in the Parish Register, "Edward Filder, by the soldiers thrusting "a sword through the window of his house in the back "lane; William Baker in the hop gardens belonging to "Nicholas Sturt; and Thomas Marshall, Gent., was "followed into East Street, and killed near Thomas "Michell's door." With this skirmish the opposition of the loyal inhabitants appears to have ended, over-matched as they must necessarily have found them-

selves in an encounter with a body of regular trained soldiers. The burial of the soldier who fell, is stated in the register to have taken place on the 6th of July; and that of the townsmen slain, on the 5th, different days probably being chosen for the interment, to avoid any further collision.

The following further particulars respecting Horsham, and other places in Western Sussex, during the progress of the civil war, are gleaned from the "Sus. Arch. Col." Vol. V. Arundel was surprised and taken from the royalists early in Dec., 1642, and Chichester fell to the parliamentarians on the 29th of that month. On the 6th Dec., 1643, Arundel was again surprised and retaken by the royal troops under Hopton, whilst Col. Waller was absent in London.

There is a descriptive sketch of this event extant in a MS. narrative, evidently written by one of the officers in command, probably the governor. In this he states, that, having made what hasty arrangements he could for the defence of the place, "Soe soon as it
"was darke I took horse, and rod to Horsham, and
"sending for Wm. Sheapard (doubtless Sheppard), and
"some other gentlemen in the towne, I enquired what
"strength they could make; they told me they thought
"about 200. We resolved they should come to my
"house next day. I tooke horse again, and with the
"help of Sir Thos. Siffeld's guide, got to Bramber by

“sunrise.” There, and also at Shoreham, he found reinforcements; but consuming two or three days in trying to effect a junction with various raw recruits, he received information before again reaching Arundel that the castle had surrendered,—and seemingly the same night, being with his troops in a thick fog on the downs, he fell in unawares with a party of the royalists, who made him their prisoner. The narrative, which breaks off abruptly, and is not very clearly expressed, is without further date than Dec. 6, and has no name or signature. It has been surmised that the writer may have been Col. Edward Apsley, in whose family the MS. has been preserved; and his house at Warminghurst, midway between Horsham and Arundel, would have been well adapted for the rendezvous of the recruits from the former place. About a month afterwards, Arundel again fell into the hands of the Parliament. The visit of this officer in search of reinforcements for the parliamentary garrison must have occurred about nine months after the petition was sent from Horsham in favour of their popular lecturer, Wm. Chatfield.

In the summer of this year we find that Sir Thos. Eversfield was one of the commissioners for the sequestration of the estates of the “Malignants” in Sussex, being at that time member for Hastings. He appears however to have been soon tired of his

party, for in Sept. of the same year, his own estate of "Den, in Horsham," was sequestered, owing to his desertion from the cause of the Parliament. Colonel Morley was then ordered to receive £200 "set upon" Sir Thos.; and to apply the money in payment of the parliamentary forces in Sussex.

Two years subsequent to this, in Feb. 1644, a quarrel, which is noticed in Cartes' Collection, had arisen at Nuthurst, near Horsham, when two soldiers were killed by the parishioners in defending their town; which word must mean houses or village, for which it was frequently used in former times. The culprits were sent to Arundel, and would have been tried by court-martial, had not Parliament, on a petition from Horsham, ordered them to be given up to the civil authorities. What the origin of this quarrel was does not appear, but the people were not unfrequently excited to acts of resistance by the various oppressive grievances under which they laboured, owing to heavy taxes, the presence of troops and the general disturbed state of the country.

The next extract has reference to the same disturbances as are mentioned in the letter of R. T. "On the 9th of June, 1648, the county of Sussex "had assured the Parliament of their ready obedience," but a few days later came the news from Horsham that the "malignants," upon the endeavoured removal

of Major Hornam to Arundel Castle, had risen in a tumultuous manner, "and that Sussex was in great danger if the garrisons of that county be not speedily secured." This affair was indeed soon suppressed by the *honest party*, as the commissioners of sequestration complacently called their friends; but Thomas Middleton of Hills Place, M.P. for Horsham, was reported as "guilty therein."

In the earlier years of the war he had acted with the Parliament, but now drew back from their excesses. This Thomas Middleton had been on one occasion the involuntary cause of alarming all London. In May 1641, the report of a plot was being read in the House of Commons, when some members in the gallery stood up, the better to hear, and Middleton and Mr. Moyle, of Cornwall, "two persons of good bigness, weighed down a board in the gallery, which gave so great a crack, that some members thought that it was a plot indeed; and an alarm of fire, of the house falling, and of a malignant conspiracy, spread rapidly over the town, so that a regiment of trained bands was collected in the city upon beat of drum, and marched as far as Covent-garden to meet these imaginary evils."

After the outbreak at Horsham, Middleton was ordered up to London in custody, but the others concerned in this movement were allowed to compound

for their estates by paying one-fourth of their value. About six months after these occurrences Charles I. was beheaded, and after the king's death every spark of resistance was trodden out in Sussex, and probably peace was gradually restored to our good town during the period of the Commonwealth.

There is no means of judging to what extent the people of this place partook of the extraordinary reaction which pervaded the kingdom at the Restoration; but that Charles II. was not altogether forgetful of his Horsham friends, appears from the fact that Thomas Middleton, Edward Eversfield, and John Eversfield, were among those intended to be Knights of the Royal Oak, when that order was contemplated by him. The value of their estates at that time was computed to be: Thomas Middleton's £600 a-year, Edward Eversfield's also £600 a-year, and John Eversfield's £1500 a-year. A journal, kept by the Rev. Giles Moore, Rector of Horsted Keynes, gives us an insight into the strictness with which the Act against the introduction of Popery was enforced throughout this part of the country. "July 26, 1673, "I took the oath for renouncing Popery according to "the Act of Parliament at Horsham; I dined at Mr. "Pilby's, the schoolmaster, gratis; I payed for subscri- "bing 1s.; spent at the Red Lion 6d. I might have "had a testimony for 2s., which I refused as needless."

In the reign of William III. the trial of a person of no small notoriety in his day, took place at Horsham, which is thus related in Dr. Doran's life of James II., in his "Monarchs retired from Business."

"The circle at St. Germain's was startled to hear that the Duke of Monmouth was alive and active in England. None knew better than James that Monmouth had perished, but the report was so circumstantial as to excite, at least, interest. A pseudo duke travelled through our southern and midland counties with a little court, by whom he was styled 'your grace,' and treated with an infinite measure of respect. He was a handsome fellow, and his good looks at once convinced the women that he was the true prince. His success was extraordinary, and his exchequer increased hourly by the contributions of the simple country folks. The 'prince for an hour' was, however, soon entrapped, to the exceeding grief of the ladies. He turned out to be the son of an innkeeper, named Savage, and was tried at Horsham like a common vagrant or swindler. James perhaps would have desired success to the pretended duke, although he himself had so sternly punished the genuine nobleman. He might very reasonably too have smiled at the difficulty at which the sapient judges stumbled, after the impostor was convicted. They deferred giving sentence immediately, on the ground that the crime was of 'an odd nature.' After all he was punished as he deserved, like any ordinary vagabond."

The name of Savage is still common in Horsham and its vicinity.

It was a common practice in this place for those who wished to honour their relatives with what was considered a grand funeral to celebrate their obsequies

by night. The procession was conducted by torch-light, and the church illuminated by candles, twelve dozen being the usual allowance. A considerable part of these were arranged round the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, at the east end over the altar; the rest were mostly placed down the centre aisle. The last person buried in this manner, was Mrs. Killick from Tanbridge in November, 1829.

Bull-baiting was from time immemorial a favorite sport in our town. The iron ring to which the bull was fastened may be seen to this day in the open space called the Carfax. This barbarous amusement was continued to the earlier part of the present century, and when in 1814 a few humane individuals endeavoured to put it down, they had to endure a great amount of annoyance from the rougher part of the community. It was even argued that the bull enjoyed the pastime, and had been known to break loose from the Chesworth fields and wander up to the Carfax ready for the day's excitement! If the animal chanced to be killed, the flesh was sold at a low rate "by the candle" in the "Butcher's Row," (now Middle-street) and the amusement was finished with a supper of bull beef. It was not until the year 1835 that baiting was finally put down by Act of Parliament throughout England; and thus, after an existence of at

least seven centuries, these cruel sports have happily ceased to rank among the national pastimes.

Many ancient customs still linger amongst us, such as the observance of May-day with garlands and flowers; the strewing flowers before a bride and bridegroom on their leaving the church. "Gooding" on St. Thomas' day is still kept up, though to a much less extent than formerly. The curfew is regularly tolled at 8 o'clock in the evening from Michaelmas to Lady-day; and it is also the custom, derived from olden times, to toll a bell at the conclusion of the sermons on Sundays, and the practice of ringing the old year out and the new year in, is invariably observed, a full peal of eight bells being rung with various changes for nearly an hour at midnight.

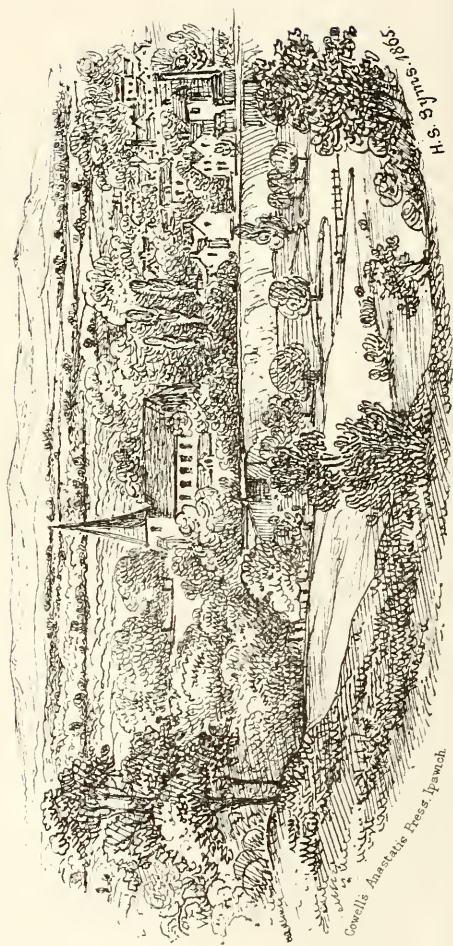
CHAPTER II.

Local Information.

THE parish of Horsham is in the Rape of Bramber and Hundred of Singlecross, and comprises an area of about 10,600 acres; its fine old church is placed nearly in the centre of the parish, having the latitude $51^{\circ}8'36''$, with a longitude $0^{\circ}42'7''$ E. It is bounded on the north by Rusper and Ifield; on the east by St. Leonard's Forest, as part of Beeding; on the south east by Itchingfield; on the west by Broadbridge, a detached part of Sullington; and on the north east by Warnham.

The population by the census of 1821, was 4,575; in 1831 it was 5,105; and by the census of 1861 it is found to have increased to 6,747.

The town and ancient borough of Horsham occupy the centre of the parish, a space of about half a mile square, not included in the foregoing computation. It



Cowell's Anastasia Press, Ipswich.

H. S. Gums, 1865.

Horsham from Denne Park.

is at the distance of twenty-nine miles N.E. from Chichester, and thirty-five and a half S.S.W. from London. Standing in the midst of a fertile district, it is surrounded by varied and interesting scenery, and ornamented by fine timber. On the south of the town runs the river Arun, which rises in St. Leonard's Forest, and being joined by various tributary streams, especially the Rother, which falls into it near Pulborough, it becomes of considerable size, and passing through Amberley and Arundel, empties itself into the sea at Littlehampton. The Arun derives its name from Haiarn Dwr, the old British for iron-water, as flowing through a country abounding in iron ore.

There are four principal streets in Horsham running at right angles from each other, and which being nearly in the direction of the cardinal points, are named accordingly, North, South, East, and West Streets. The most southern part of the town is called the Church Causeway, the open space of which is planted with elms and other trees; and its broad pavement is bordered with limes as far as the vicarage grounds, from thence an avenue of horse-chesnuts and lime trees leads to the parish church. About one hundred years ago, when country towns were centres of more importance than they are now,

and usually had their promenades, this causeway was the fashionable walk for the ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood in the afternoon. In the centre of the town is an open square, the northern part of which is called the Jail Green, from the old prison having stood upon its extremity; the southern and smaller part is called the Market Square, and contains the Town Hall, which was the ancient market place. On the western side of the jail green is a part called the Carfax, which includes the centre and north side of the green as well; this name is generally supposed to be of Norman origin—a corruption of “Carrefour or Quatre Voies,” a place where four roads meet; the same name occurs in the town of Neuilly in France, and notably in Oxford. In some of the old deeds this name is spelt Scarfax, and Scarfolks, such is the uncertainty of ancient orthography. Between the East and West Streets, and, as it were, in continuation of the former, only very much narrower, is the passage called from time immemorial, till within a few years, “Butcher’s Row.” It has now assumed the appropriate name of Middle Street. Many of these houses are evidently of considerable antiquity; and judging from the extreme narrowness of the street (which will not allow two vehicles to pass each other) and the style of building with projecting floors and over-

hanging gables, we should be inclined to think it as old or older than any part of the now existing town. At the end of West Street, slightly diverging northwards, is a row of houses commonly called the Bishoprick—but in old deeds, and more correctly, the Archbishoprick—as being within the manor of Tarring which belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This row or street is also very frequently called the Rookery, a name reminding us of the trees which formerly ornamented that part of the town.

Horsham has been lighted with gas since 1835, but previously it was very partially illuminated, and that only by fits and starts with dingy oil lamps ; and being without police, the safety of the streets was committed to the custody of a few watchmen, who perambulated them with lanterns and proclaimed the hour from time to time according to the olden custom.

The paving of the town is in most parts still somewhat primitive in its style, the stones not being cut into squares, but fitted into each other in all sorts of irregular shapes. They come principally from the quarries of Stammerham, Sedgewick, and Tower Hill, the two former of which abound in geological remains. The stones from Stammerham are many of them of very large size and first rate quality, and if squared, as they are in some instances, would form a pavement hardly to be matched in England, save perhaps in

Yorkshire ; but much of the stone in present use is extremely uneven in surface, with undulating ridges, evidently owing to the action of water, which render them more interesting to the geologist than agreeable to the pedestrian. There is a considerable variety in the water of the springs in this parish, which ranges from very hard to very soft ; some few have a brackish taste, others are more or less impregnated with iron. It is stated in Horsfield's "History of Sussex," that "mineral springs abound in this neighbourhood, but they have been little sought after or "applied to medical purposes." In general, however, the quality of the water is considered good, and some of the wells are remarkably pure and unfailing. This observation particularly applies to an ancient well, called from the part of the town in which it stands, "The Normandy Well," and which is supposed to have been used by the Norman Brotherhood, who lived in the first house next the churchyard of the row east of the church, called "The Normandy." This house still retains the name of "The Priest's House ;" and about twenty years ago a beautifully carved figure, in very bold relief on an oak panel was taken from the walls of one of the rooms, and is now in the museum of Mr. John Honeywood. This figure, which has a cross in one hand and a chalice in the other, represents probably St. John. It is about a foot and a

half in height, and at the time it was found was thickly coated with red paint. The Normandy Well is open, and runs partly under one of the houses; it is only about four feet in depth, and yet in the longest drought the water always stands up sufficiently high to allow a pail to be dipped into it. It has been the custom to use the water from this well for the baptisms in the church. Most of the old wells are from ten to fifty feet in depth, twenty-five being perhaps about the average; but the recent dry seasons, especially those of 1864 and 1865, have proved that the supply at this depth is not sufficient for the existing needs of the town. To remedy this defect a company has sunk a well of seventy-five feet, and a large reservoir has been formed a quarter of a mile on the eastern side of the town. This gives to every householder the opportunity of having an abundance of good water laid on to their dwellings at a moderate charge. Horsham was formerly supplied with water from the river Arun, by means of pumps worked by a water-wheel at the town mill. The water was conveyed in wooden pipes, of which remains are frequently found in excavations in different parts of the town. A few years ago a large brass tap, connected with the old pipes, was found in South Street. The pipes ran from the mill to the causeway crossing the meadow diagonally near the back of the

Chantry House. There is no record of either the establishment or the discontinuance of these works, but there is good evidence that they were in operation about the year 1735; and in 1760 the lessees of the mill, viz., John Smart and John Michell, deposited for safe keeping, in the hands of Walter Gatford, "nine " parchments and five paper writings" relative to the water-works. A reservoir is said to have existed in the North Street, on the premises now occupied by Lucas and Son, to which the water was forced by the pumps at the mill.

There have been always two weekly markets in this town—a corn market on Saturday, and one for poultry on Monday. The corn market has been also recently held on Wednesday for convenience sake. This market was granted by Henry VI., in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and that for fowls belongs to the bailiffs and burgesses in their corporate capacity as lords of the borough. For many generations this neighbourhood has been famous for a particularly fine breed of chicken of the five-clawed Dorking kind, and great numbers are reared for the London market. Besides these ancient weekly markets there has been for some years one for fat stock, which takes place every alternate Wednesday; and a show of fatted beasts at Christmas, when remarkably fine animals are often exhi-

bited. In the year 1864 some of these were considered second only to those shown at Smithfield. Horsham has five fairs annually; two were by ancient charter granted in 1461 to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be held "Apud le West Strete" (that is to say, in the bishoprick, called in some old deeds the West Street, of which it is a continuation), one on the Monday before Whit Sunday, the other on the 27th of November. These fairs are chiefly for cattle and horses. On the 18th July a fair is held belonging to the bailiffs as lords of the manor of the borough; this fair, if it commences on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, lasts till the following Saturday, but if it does not commence till Friday, it is kept open till the following Saturday week. On the closing day a large fair of pedlery takes place, which, with its shows and fancy stalls, presents great attractions to the peasantry and children for several miles round. On the 5th of April a fair has been established of late years, which, though it has no legal existence, is attended with many conveniences to the agriculturist, and is used for the sale and purchase of sheep. On the 17th of November a fair was held formerly in the forest, but this is now removed to the town; it is chiefly for Welsh cattle.

Horsham was governed by a steward and two bailiffs chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord

of the manor, at which constables and other officers were appointed. Of late this has fallen into abeyance, but is not unlikely to be revived. Until the year 1830 the Spring Assizes for the county were held in this town, but the accommodation afforded by the Town Hall was not considered sufficiently convenient; and besides, the building was pronounced unsound, and the assizes were removed to Lewes, but the Midsummer Quarter Sessions for the Western Division are still continued here.

There are several manors within, or extending into, the boundaries of this parish. Of these, the manors of Short-field, Nutham, Marlpost, and Hawkesbourne, with their demesne lands, belong to Robert Henry Hurst, Esquire. Roughfey, or Roffy, formerly the property of the Lords Hoo and Hastings, and afterwards of the Weston family, now belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, and extends largely into the town of Horsham. The manor of Hewells is in possession of H. Padwick, Esquire, and its limits are principally within the South Street, or causeway of the town, and the south side of the burgage property there situate. The manor of Denne and the manor of the Park of Chesworth are the property of Charles G. Eversfield, Esquire; that of Srompting Peveril within-the-Weald, runs from the sea into Horsham and Rusper, and the manor of Den in Warnham, now the property of

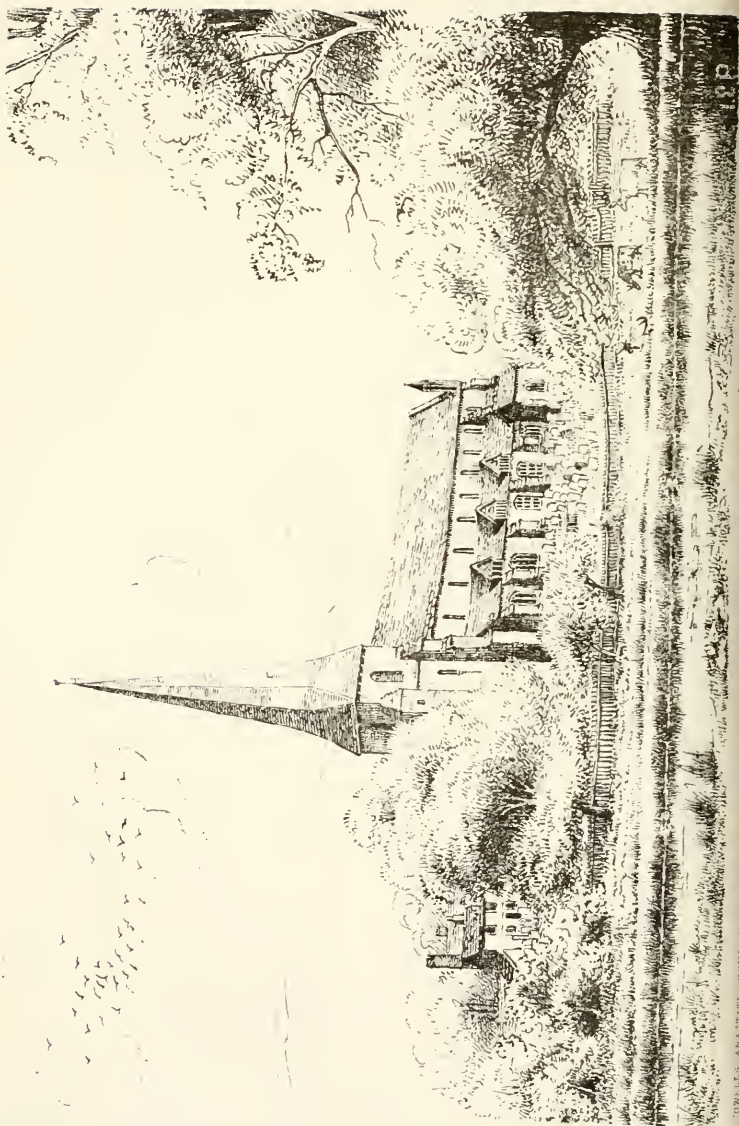
Thomas Wisden, Esquire, also extends into Horsham. There are similar instances of parishes extending from the coast or South Downs into the Weald, viz.: the parish of Broadwater on the sea coast reaches to Nut-hurst next to Horsham; the parish of Beeding, near Steyning, runs into the forest, containing about 11,000 acres, and the parish of Sullington joins Horsham and Warnham.

The turnpike roads through Horsham have for many years been remarkably good, and before railway days several well-appointed stage coaches passed through this town from London to Brighton; from London to Worthing and Bognor; from Brighton to Windsor and Oxford. There was also a daily coach called "the Star," which ran between this town and London, and which was celebrated on the road for its speed, punctuality, and safety, as well as for the civility of its well-known driver, Mr. Robert Whittle, commonly called "Bob Whittle," whose name will recall various pleasant reminiscences to the minds of many of the older inhabitants. For many years he was ever at his post six days in the week, starting a quarter before seven in the morning, and returning again at eight in the evening, taking four hours for a journey of thirty-six miles.

The first good road to London was made in 1756, passing through Dorking. In 1830 the present


excellent Crawley Road was constructed, which joins the main London and Brighton Road. Before the first of these two roads was made, it was said that whoever would go to London on wheels was forced to *go round by Canterbury!* ("Views of Agriculture in Sussex.") The original high road from London to Steyning passed through Horsham and Westgrinstead, going by the top of North Street along the road formerly known as "the Back Lane," (but now Park Street), thence through the hollow by the side of Denne Hill, where it gradually ascended to the top, and joined the present road to Southwater. The modern road to Steyning was made in 1764. A turnpike road was formed from Handcross to Henfield in 1771, and a branch from Horsham to a point joining it near the Crab Tree in Lower Beeding, in 1792. The Horsham and Guildford turnpike-road was made in 1809.

The now existing railway from Horsham to Three Bridges station on the main London and Brighton railway, was constructed in 1847, and lines have since been added to all the principal towns in Sussex, so that Horsham may challenge any town in England for perfect railway accommodation.



CHAPTER III.

The Parish Church.

T the extreme south of the town of Horsham, on a gentle slope above the river Arun, is situated the parish church; a conspicuous and beautiful object, whether seen from the river bank, from the high ground beyond, or from the causeway, which, with its picturesque old houses and fine avenue of horse chestnut and lime trees, forms a striking approach from the town.

This venerable building, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, occupies the site of a church of still earlier date, of which we find remaining, at least, the lower portion of the tower, and a part of the north wall; the round-arched doorway, and extremely narrow windows with very deep splays, which have been discovered in it, being characteristic of the early Norman period.

The tower, adorned with grotesquely carved heads, appears to belong to the Anglo-Norman style. It is supported by massive buttresses, and surmounted by a broach spire, covered with shingles, which rises to the height of 230 feet. This spire is strangely twisted and bent, owing, it has been supposed, to the action of the sun on so vast a mass of timber. Against this tower was erected, about A.D. 1247, the present spacious edifice, in part through the munificence, as is believed, of the Nuns of the neighbouring convent of Rusper, who were then in possession of the rectorial tithes. The original church appears to have been considerably smaller than the present one; for the width of the nave is now much greater than that of the tower, so that the original west doorway, which has been retained, is not in the centre of the nave of the existing church, and the lofty roof cuts unequally across the east window of the belfry.

On each side of the eastern gable rises an elegant pinnacle, almost the only feature of a purely ornamental character throughout the building. The walls of both church and tower are of great thickness; they are constructed of rubble masonry, strengthened by numerous through-stones, and by quoins of ashlar. The length of the church, inclusive of the tower, is 146 feet, the width 53 feet 8 inches, and the height 47 feet 10 inches.

On entering the church there is nothing more striking than the extreme regularity and simplicity of the whole design ; the chancel and the nave (although the former is more elaborate in its details) being of the same width and height, and the aisles extending in uniform and unbroken lines from end to end. The clerestory, one of unusual height, is believed to have been added to the original building shortly after its erection, first in the nave, and subsequently in the chancel, the roof being then raised to the present height. It rests on a noble arcade of eight bays, and is lighted by nine lancet windows on either side ; these are deeply splayed within, and have deeper hoods in the chancel than in the nave. The windows of the aisles, also lancet, appear to have had a general correspondence in form and position with those of the clerestory. With regard to the east window, it is impossible to say positively what was its earliest form, though there seems little or no doubt that it consisted of three simple lancets, one jamb of each of the side lights, up to the spring of the arch, having been discovered in the east wall. The only question is regarding the dimensions of the centre light, and the existence of any further means for the admission of light in the tympanum, there being a considerable space above the lancets that were discovered. On the south side of the east window is a

beautiful fenestella, an arched niche enclosing a piscina, and a shelf above it, probably intended to be used as a credence. The capitals and bases of the columns were, as now, very plain, the latter having the simple foot ornaments often seen in the late Norman style; the massive columns themselves are round in the nave, and in the chancel alternately round and octagonal; those which mark the commencement of the chancel consisting of beautiful clustered shafts. The arches are lofty and elegantly proportioned, those of the nave nearest the chancel on either side being considerably larger than the others, though smaller than those of the chancel itself. A small semi-octagonal pilaster forms the only division between the nave and chancel, but the latter, as usual, is richer than the former in all its details. The three arches on either side have rolled mouldings, terminating in each spandril in a small head; those on the north side having in addition a carved head at the apex of each arch. The only other ornament of the kind now remaining, if any ever existed, is a mask over the arch which forms the entrance from the tower. The walls were at an early period covered with rude paintings in red, black, and yellow; some of them representing sacred subjects, others being inscriptions, or diaper patterns of considerable beauty. On the splay of two of the windows of the south aisle

has recently been discovered a graceful pattern, representing apparently the fan palm and bamboo, in black and bright scarlet; indeed every part of the building seems to have been ornamented in a similar manner. The changes and investigations which have taken place from time to time, especially in connexion with the recent restoration, have enabled us to give a tolerably accurate description of the church in the 13th century. It was a building in which the least possible cost and labour had been expended on mere ornament; and with good reason, for any elaborate decoration would have been at variance with the simple majesty of so noble and harmonious a design.

We will now endeavour to notice the additions and alterations which have been successively made up to the present time.

In 1307 was erected, adjacent to the north aisle, an unusually beautiful specimen of a chantry chapel, which received the name of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity; and a portion of it was subsequently adapted to form the principal entrance to the church. It was founded by Walter Burgess, and endowed by him with fifty acres of land, and 39s. 4d. rent, for a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the parish church of Horsham, for the souls of Walter himself, and his successors.

This chapel is in the early decorated style of

architecture. It is lighted at the east end by an elegant window of two lights, with four small quatrefoils in the tympanum; and on the north side by two single lancets, trefoiled in the heads, and by one window of two lights, not unlike that at the east end, but having one large quatrefoil in the tympanum. In addition to these, at the eastern end of this side, under a very depressed arch, are two lights, similar in form to the others, but very short, in consequence of the floor at the east end being much raised, to admit of the construction of a spacious vault below. One unbroken line of string course is carried over all these windows, following their curves to the spring of each arch till it loses itself in the east wall. A small lancet window has also been discovered in the west wall. On the south side the chapel communicated with the church by two double lights, rather more ornamental in character than those on the north; the original narrow lancets of the church having been blocked up or destroyed. The piscina, of elegant form, and in perfect preservation, was unavoidably removed, during the recent alterations, from the south wall to its present position in the eastern one.

Of the vault or crypt before alluded to as constructed beneath the east end of this chapel, there appears to exist no oral or written tradition. It is 19 feet in length, and 14 feet in breadth, having a vaulted roof

bound by seven ribs. It is lighted by two small windows, and communicates with the churchyard by a pointed arch in the north end. It is impossible to say what was the original object of this vault; the idea that it was intended for a place of interment seems utterly devoid of foundation.

In 1447 license was granted to Richard Wakehurst and others, to found a perpetual chantry in the church of St. Mary at Horsham, for one chaplain to say the divine office daily for ever, at the altar of St. Michael, in the aforesaid church. The chantry to be called "Boteler's Chantry." It appears, therefore, that the altar of St. Michael was situated at the east end of the south aisle; the east end of the north aisle being called the Roughfey, or Roffy Chancel. Each of these side altars had its own piscina, that of the Roughfey Chapel being cut in one side of the semi-octagonal respond. The Brotherhood were a college of secular canons, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, brought over by William de Braose, and made a cell to the Abbey of Fèscamp in Normandy; a branch of the same Abbey being also established at Steyning. The Brotherhood settled here were principally designed to look after the lands and other property, which the Lord de Braose had given to the Abbey of Fèscamp; and it appears that Philip de Braose disputed some of these lands granted by his predecessor, which created a contest

between him and the Abbey. When John de Braose, in 1231, granted the church of Horsham with all its appurtenances to the Prioress and Nuns of Rusper, it is supposed that this Brotherhood were attached as assistants to the Nunnery. They had an oratory assigned to them in this church, which is now best known as the "Shelley Chapel," having been the burial place of that family. It is a small building in the perpendicular style, near the east end of the south aisle, open to the chancel on the north side, and lighted by one east, and one south window, each of three lights. The roof is divided into small panels by deeply moulded ribs; some ornaments of this roof, now destroyed, are supposed to have been shields, with sacred emblems or armorial bearings.

In the 15th century the church seems to have undergone considerable alterations: all the lancet windows of either aisle having apparently been then blocked up, or replaced by others in the perpendicular style. The same fate befel the east windows of the chancel and aisles; in fact the clerestory alone remained untouched. These alterations shewed considerable variety of taste and skill; some of the new windows being remarkably fine, and others very poor and meagre in style. The great east window, a noble specimen of perpendicular work, consisted of seven lights; the side lights being sub-arcuated, and the

centre one rising considerably higher than the others ; the arch was lofty, and the mouldings of the jambs and shafts were very bold and deeply cut. Very similar in design, though on a much smaller scale, was the east window of the south aisle ; that of the north aisle being an ordinary perpendicular window of three lights. Adjacent to the west end of the Brotherhood's oratory was inserted an elegant specimen of the lozenge-pattern window. The remaining windows do not appear to have possessed any particular beauty or interest. In the visitation of Philpotts and Owen in 1634, it is noticed that in the south body of the church were three coats of arms of the Mowbray family, and in the east window were fourteen coats of arms of this and other ancient families.

The whole of the building had now a waggon ceiling, panelled with oak, the ribs and bosses being added to the original ceiling of the chancel ; some of the latter being ornamented with the Mowbray cognizances, and therefore probably put up during the time that the dukes of Norfolk of that family were owners of Chesworth, and lords of the borough. The bosses exhibit a wonderful variety of design, all of them being of the same general size and shape, yet having their carving in very few instances exactly alike. Some of them are grotesque, but the majority consist of natural foliage elegantly arranged, though with the

angular forms of the perpendicular style. Both ribs and bosses were roughly, but effectively coloured. A cornice, with curious little figures of horses, roses, and other ornaments, extended the whole length of the chancel on either side. To effect the complete ceiling of the roof, the original king-posts and tie-beams were removed, with the exception of that at the extreme west end of the church, and in their places were inserted the present immense moulded tie-beams, which rest on wall-pieces immediately below the roof, and beneath them are curved bracing-ribs, the spandrils filled with pierced tracery; those in the chancel being supported by angels bearing shields. It was probably early in the 15th century that the chancel was divided from the nave by a screen of beautiful carved work of wood; the upper division consisting of open pointed arches, trefoiled in the heads, supported by slender moulded shafts with ornamented capitals. This screen, as well as the roof, was richly decorated with colouring.

The present font belongs, according to Cartwright, to the 15th century. It is of Sussex marble, octagonal in form, and ornamented with panelled carving, which is in tolerable preservation. The vestry, at the north east side of the church, is a massive square building of late perpendicular style, probably of the end of the 15th, or the beginning of the 16th century. It consists

of two rooms, the upper one being accessible by a stone staircase, terminating in a trap door. This apartment was no doubt intended for, and used as a muniment room, and it is possible that it may have occasionally served (according to tradition) as a place of confinement in times of religious persecution. It contains a singular old chest, so large that it must have been put together where it now stands. The lower room communicates with the church by a doorway of early English character, doubtless one of the original entrances to the church, which was retained, while a lancet window a little to the east of it was blocked up. The old oak door, with its large lock and key, still remain; they are coeval with the building, and are curious specimens of ancient mechanism.

Such then was Horsham Parish Church from about 1375 to 1550; a noble pile; not equal perhaps to the grand simplicity and symmetry of its earlier stage, with lancet windows, and in the nave a lofty open roof; but still imposing and majestic, with fine perpendicular windows, carved screen, and richly coloured ceiling; an elegant chantry chapel on the north side, and an open oratory on the south, the walls painted with various designs, and the whole area unencumbered with pews or galleries. But we have now to trace the work of decay and disfigurement. During the period of the Rebellion, the church appears to have escaped

any serious mutilation, though no doubt some ornamental work may have been destroyed; as for instance, on examination it was found that the heads of the angels supporting the tie-beams of the roof had been deliberately sawn off. The stability of the edifice became however greatly endangered, either from the sinking of the ground below the foundations, or from the excavation of vaults, even beneath the columns themselves, and in consequence of one or both these causes, the whole of the nave was found to lean considerably to the north and east. To arrest, if possible, this tendency, a strong mass of masonry was built up in the centre of the most eastern arch of the nave on the south side, and it was probably at the same time that the west wall of the north aisle was taken down and rebuilt, and the buttresses greatly strengthened.

In course of time further attempts were made to prevent the church from falling; and for this purpose four truss-girders—three in the nave, and one in the chancel—were inserted below the tie-beams, in connection with strong external buttresses, which blocked up three of the clerestory windows on the north side. At the same time, within the church, were erected party-walls across the north aisle, corresponding to each of these buttresses and truss-girders. In the chancel a party-wall and buttress were added on the

south side, as well as on the north, with a view of arresting any further tendency to fall eastwards.

It is impossible to say precisely at what period the open sittings were replaced by high pews, which not only encumbered and disfigured the area of the church, but gave occasion for the mutilation of the bases, and in some cases of the shafts of the pillars. Enormous galleries were erected, projecting even beyond the pillars of the nave, whose capitals were in many cases almost destroyed. The west gallery, to a great extent, blocked up the great doorway, and another obstructed the chancel. This latter was taken down in 1825 ; and, unfortunately, the beautiful screen was removed with it, being so little valued that it was actually, in great part, sold for firewood. At this period appears also to have been removed the curious little figure, called "Jack o' the Clock," or "Jack Clockhouse," which was placed at the west end of the church, and struck the hours and quarters. Though its performances inside the church, being found to distract the congregation, were wisely dispensed with, it is to be regretted that neither the figure nor its mechanism have been improved. Similar figures are still occasionally to be met with : there are two outside a church in the High Street, Southampton ; and two used to strike a bell outside one of the churches in Cheapside. Shakespeare refers to such a figure

in "Richard III.," Act iv., Scene 2. In Donce's "Illustrations of Shakespeare" is the following remark on this passage:—

"At Horsham Church, in Sussex, there was a figure dressed in scarlet and gold, that struck the quarters. He was called Jack o' the Clockhouse."

Knight, in his "Shakespeare," takes notice of the Horsham "Jack o' the Clockhouse."

Bibles, and Jewel's Apology, and most probably the Homilies, were formerly fastened by a chain to a revolving frame in the shape of a cross, within the chancel: these also were removed by the Rev. H. J. Rose, who effected some partial alterations for the better in the arrangement of the pews, and raised the altar on a platform of considerable height.

The fine perpendicular window was destroyed, according to the belief of the oldest inhabitants of Horsham, by a violent hurricane, accompanied by thunder and lightning. It was replaced by a window considerably narrower, the jambs of the old one being turned and worked afresh, and numerous fragments of it being built into the east wall. This window was in the poorest and commonest style of perpendicular work, and was no doubt constructed at as little expense as was possible, while retaining any semblance of appropriateness to the rest of the edifice. To give light to the gallery on the south side of the church,

the roof was broken by three common dormer windows, and on the north side by a skylight. A perpendicular window on the north side, converted into a doorway, called the churchwardens' entrance, and a large sash-window in the tower, to which a coat of plaster was added, completed the disfigurement of the building.

The time at length arrived when a general and increasing interest in architectural subjects extended its influence to Horsham. The condition of the venerable church was felt to be a disgrace to the town; and so notorious was its insecurity, that persons were even afraid of the effects of a high wind. There arose a strong desire, not only of repairing, but of thoroughly restoring a building of such great capabilities, which if neglected must soon fall into a condition of irretrievable ruin. In consequence of this conviction, on the 25th Feb., 1864, a public meeting was held, at which the subject was fully discussed, and the great undertaking at length decided on. S. S. Teulon, Esq., was chosen as architect; and some plans which he had prepared a few years before were accepted as the basis of operations; and a committee of the principal inhabitants was appointed to carry out the work.

The plans involved the following particulars:—

1. The entire reconstruction of the nave.
2. The rebuilding of the south aisle.

3. The removal of all galleries, and the reseating of the entire church with convenient and uniform seats.

4. The addition of a wing to the south aisle.

5. The restoration of the two chantry chapels, and the throwing them into the church.

6. The re-adjustment and general strengthening of the roof.

7. The throwing open the noble entrance, through the belfry and spacious tower-arch, into the church.

8. A due provision for warmth, light, and ventilation.

9. The efficient repair of the entire fabric.

The cost of these works was originally estimated approximately at £5,000, which was subsequently found to be less than two-thirds of the sum really required.

On the 8th Oct., 1864, the first stone of the arcade in the new aisle was laid by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, the vicar, with a brief service of prayer and praise. This new aisle was intended to compensate, in part, for the loss of room consequent on the removal of the galleries. It is open to the original south aisle of the church, and is formed by a new tier of columns, and arches upon them, opposite the columns and arches of the nave, and so arranged as not to intercept the view across the church. It is in the decorated style of architecture, of somewhat later date than the Trinity

Chapel, and is lighted on the south side by five windows—four of two lights, and one of four lights—the lofty gable over each window being surmounted by a carved finial. At the east end an arch communicates with the Shelley Chapel, and at the west end is a small window of two lights.

The clerestory walls having been removed in the nave as far as the string-course below the windows, on the 17th Oct. the columns and arches of the south nave were restored to the perpendicular, by means of screw-jacks acting upon strong beams, carefully adjusted; and, by a similar engineering process, the pillars and arches of the north side were successfully brought into an upright position. The clerestory was afterwards rebuilt, the windows being restored stone for stone. The capitals of the columns, though much mutilated, admitted of repair, by the insertion of corresponding work. The only parts removed were the bases, which had been almost entirely destroyed; but the forms and mouldings of the new ones were carefully copied from that of the south-west respond, which alone remained perfect. To give sufficient accommodation, it was thought necessary to throw into the church the chantry chapel, replacing its south wall by an open arcade. This involved the destruction of the two decorated windows which formed the original communication with the church,

as well as of a curious arched opening, probably an aumbrey, which was discovered in the south side of this wall. The east end of the chantry, which, as has before been mentioned, is considerably raised in consequence of the vault below, was arranged with seats as a sort of gallery. The porch, which had been divided by a wall from the rest of the building, was made smaller; and, to give more symmetry to the west wall, it was pierced by a second lancet, corresponding to the one discovered, and by a small circular window in the gable. The roof was completely restored with oak boarding and moulded ribs. The north wall of the chantry was brought to the perpendicular by a process similar to that which was employed for the walls of the nave. The mould in which a bell had been cast, together with a considerable quantity of metal, was discovered beneath the floor of this chapel. On the opposite side of the church a communication with the Shelley Chapel was effected by two arches opening to the original south aisle, and one to the new south aisle.

Especial interest attached to the examination of the east wall, as the jambs and sills of the early English lancets, and of the perpendicular window, were there discovered. The restoration of the latter form having been decided on, the numerous fragments of tracery, which had been built into the wall, were carefully

arranged ; and it was found possible to reproduce this fine work with almost perfect accuracy. The beautiful piscina on the south side of the altar was found nearly uninjured. At the west end of the church the grand tower-arch was thrown open, and the stability of the walls ensured ; the heavy stone heling of the roof was taken off, cleaned, and replaced, the timbers having been re-adjusted ; the ceiling was completely restored in oak, the original ribs and bosses being carefully replaced whenever, as was generally the case, they were in tolerable preservation. The curious cornice which masks the wall-plate, and the angels below the tie-beams, were also repaired ; and the whole roof was richly decorated with colour, in the same style as that of which traces were discovered. On the west wall are represented "The Last Supper," a subject which originally occupied this position ; and below this "The Annunciation," so arranged as to fill the unequal space on either side of the arch. The diaper, and other ornaments which enclose these designs, are chiefly copied from those discovered in the church. The whole of this work, as well as the colouring of the roof, was entrusted to Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. Though not executed till some time after the opening of the church, it may be well to mention here the decoration of the east end by O'Connor : the moulding round the window is slightly coloured, and

on either side are the Commandments, on a blue ground; below the sill, the space immediately behind the altar is painted as an arcade in blue, with a pattern of lilies; the rest of the wall is filled in with a diaper of grey, the Lord's Prayer and the Creed being introduced on either side. The font was placed on a new base near the west doorway. The pulpit is of oak, delicately carved, on a sandstone base. The organ, a powerful and beautifully-toned instrument, by Willis, was the munificent gift of H. Padwick, Esq.; it occupies the second bay in the chancel. The seats throughout the church are of oak, and very simple in design, those in the choir being rather more ornamental than the others.

Already a considerable number of windows have been filled with stained glass. The funds for the great east window were raised by the exertions of a committee of the ladies of the parish, who selected O'Connor as the artist. In the lower part of the window, the two north-side lights represent "The Nativity," the three centre ones "The Crucifixion," the two south-side lights "The Entombment"; in the upper tier, the two north-side lights "Christ appearing to St. Mary Magdalene," the three centre "The Ascension," the two south-side lights "The Descent of the Holy Spirit." The east window of the south aisle is to the memory of Robert Barttelot

Aldridge, Captain, 71st Highland Light Infantry ; it is by Wailes, and represents "The Raising of Lazarus." The lancet window in the south wall of the same aisle, representing "Christ Blessing Little Children," by Lavers and Barraud, is a memorial of Margaret Smart Lawman ; the colouring on the splay is a reproduction of the original design. The south and east windows of the Brotherhood Chantry are by Clayton and Bell, "to the memory of Maria Tryphena Seymour Fitzgerald," of Holbrook ; the former having for its subject "The Raising of Dorcas," and the latter "The Resurrection" ; with "The Three Marys" on the north, and "The Two Disciples" on the south light. The west window of the new south aisle was presented by Miss Tozer, sister of the missionary-bishop to Central Africa, who selected as the subject, "The Baptism of the Ethiopian Eunuch," he being the first recorded African convert. This is by Messrs. Heaton and Co., as well as the lancet window in the south aisle, near the west end, the gift of Dr. Dendy, which represents "The Return of the Prodigal Son." The west window, in the tower, was put in by contributions from labouring people in the parish ; it is by O'Connor, the subject being "The Sermon on the Mount." The west window of the north aisle represents, on one side, "Moses with the Tables of the Law," and on the other, "The Adoration of the Magi." It was the

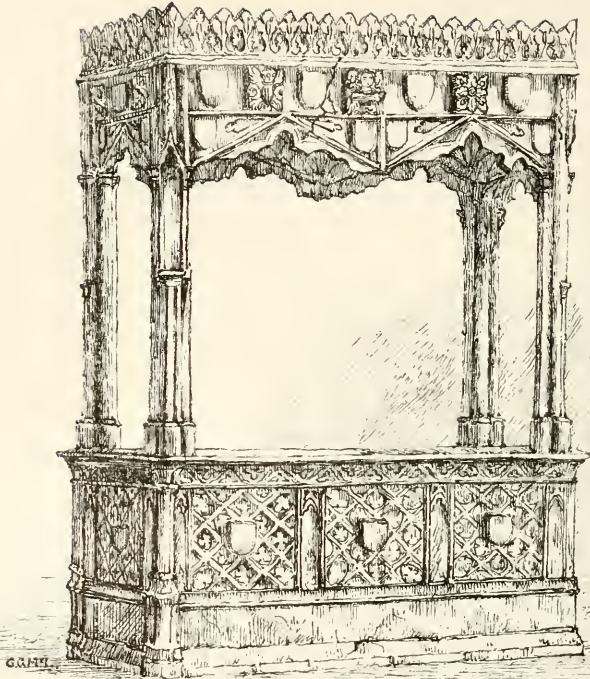
gift of H. Padwick, Esq., jun., and was executed by Messrs. Heaton and Co. The very small Norman window, by O'Connor, was given by Mr. Sharpe. In the chantry is a small lancet, with "The Saviour and Disciples at Emmaus." This, as well as the corresponding lancet in the porch, is by Lavers and Barraud, given by the Rev. G. G. MacLean. The small circular window above was presented by S. S. Teulon, Esq., the architect. The two lancets in the north aisle, near the chantry, are memorials. The western one, "The Good Shepherd," was put in at the expense of Mrs. Martin; the inscription is, "In mem: Shoubridge and Martin." The eastern one, "St. John the Baptist," was given by Mr. Plumer, to the memory of J. and E. Plumer. These three last mentioned are by Heaton and Co., who also filled in all the remaining windows of the church with thick roughened glass. The soft and beautiful effect of the glass in the east window of the chantry is worthy of notice, as it is exactly copied from fragments found in the south aisle. The arrangement for lighting the church at night is by gas pendants in the nave and aisles, and by standards and a row of jets along the sill of the east window in the chancel. These, as well as the lectern, were supplied by Mr. Skidmore of Coventry. The warming apparatus is on an extensive scale, pipes being conveyed to every part of the building. Among other offerings to the

church may be mentioned the beautiful font ewer, the gift of Mr. and the Misses Douglass, and the very handsome candlesticks presented by the Rev. F. J. Mount.

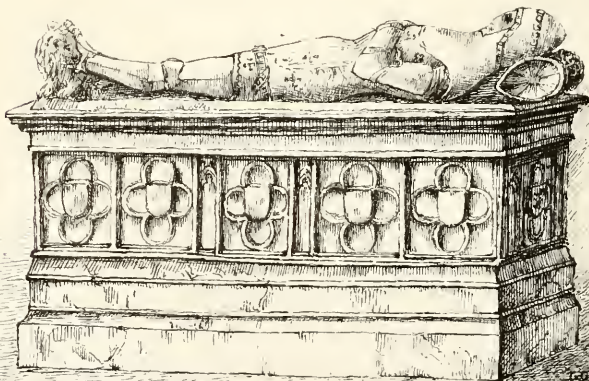
The great work of restoration being at length almost complete, the long-desired re-opening took place on the 14th November, 1865. The weather was, on the whole, favourable; and long before the time of service, which had been fixed for half-past eleven o'clock, the bells rang forth merrily from the grand old tower, and an eager crowd thronged every approach to the church. Soon after the appointed hour, the procession left the vicarage. The choir of the parish, assisted by that of St. John's College, Hurst, and the clergy, to the number of upwards of a hundred, chanting the 132nd Psalm, preceded the venerable bishop of the diocese, and the Bishop of Oxford, who had consented to preach on the occasion. The church was densely crowded, upwards of 1,500 persons being present. The 100th Psalm (old version) having been sung, the morning prayers were intoned by the Rev. W. C. F. Weller, M.A., Minor Canon, and Precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral. The anthem was, "In Jewry is God known," and the psalmody was selected from "Hymns Ancient and Modern." The Bishop of Oxford preached on Exodus xxv. 22; and the celebration of the Holy Communion concluded the service.

A public luncheon was prepared at the "King's Head" hotel, at which the Lords Bishops of Chichester and Oxford were supported by the lay-rector of the parish (R. H. Hurst, Esq., M.P.), the Rev. J. F. Hodgson (the vicar), the churchwardens, and all the principal persons of the town and neighbourhood, besides many friends who took an interest in the event of the day. Among these were the Rev. H. W. Simpson, formerly vicar of Horsham, and several clergymen who had at different times officiated as curates of the parish.

The evening service, at seven o'clock, was attended by a congregation no less numerous than that of the morning. The Rev. W. Randall, rector of Lavington, was the preacher, and delivered a most interesting and impressive sermon, on the text Haggai i. 8. The collection at the two services amounted to upwards of £300. The cheerful music of the bells concluded, as it had ushered in, a day worthy of being long and gratefully remembered by the inhabitants of Horsham.



Koo Monument.



De Braose Monument

MONUMENTS IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Among the interesting monuments in the parish church, there are three particularly deserving of notice. On the south side of the altar, on a tomb ornamented with escutcheons, is the effigy of Thomas, Lord Braose, who was the last of the Chesworth branch of that noble and powerful family. Of this family we are enabled to give the following information. In the Harleian MSS., the lords de Braose or Bruss are said to have been of Scotch origin; that the last Lord de Bruss, marrying a daughter of the Earl of Brittany, settled there and became Lord of Briose, or Briuse, in Normandy; and his son, William de Braose, came to England with the Conqueror, was made Lord of Bramber, and had forty-one manors in Sussex, besides those in Hampshire and other counties. His son Philip received from Henry II. the grant of Limerick at the time of the conquest of Ireland by the English in 1177. It appears, however, that he was subsequently dispossessed of his lands by this king for treason, but they were afterwards restored to his son William. This William, the fourth in descent, had also estates in Wales. In 1208 King John sent armed troops to those of his nobility whom he suspected of disaffection, demanding their children or relatives as hostages. William de

Braose was among this number, but when the officers repaired to his castle in Brecknockshire, it is recorded that his wife, Matilda de Haia, daughter of Reginald de St. Valarie, resolutely told them that she would never trust her children in the hands of a man who had so basely murdered his own nephew.

The king, incensed at this reproach, sent another band of soldiers with instructions to seize upon the persons of the whole family; but aware of his intention, they fled to Ireland. The following year John landed in that island, and received the homage of many of the Irish lords, and made various arrangements for the settling of the affairs of the kingdom. After this he advanced against Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who had protected William de Braose; the earl's castle was reduced, and himself compelled to quit the country. William de Braose escaped into France, and died at Paris in 1212, but his wife and eldest son were seized in Galloway, and delivered into the hands of the king, who committed them to close confinement, some say in Corfe, some in Windsor Castle, where it is said they were starved to death. The cause of the quarrel between William de Braose and the king is variously stated by different historians; the story here given is according to Smollet and Matthew Paris.

The vast estates of this William were soon after

bestowed by the king on de Braose's two brothers in succession, but in 1230 appear to have reverted to John, son of William who died in France. He married Maud, daughter of Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, and was killed by a fall from his horse at Bramber, leaving as his heir William, the seventh in descent, to whom was granted by Edward I. "free warren in his lands of Chesworth." This William was thrice married, and died in 1290; his son William, by his first wife, died in 1326, leaving daughters only. Aliva, the eldest, married John de Mowbray, the ancestor on the female side of the present Howard family. By his second wife William had one son, whose only child and heir died in infancy; but by his third wife, the above William de Braose had three sons. The eldest died without heirs, and the estates passed to Peter, who held the manor of Tetbury in Gloucestershire: he died in 1312; his eldest son Thomas, aged eighteen at the time of his father's death, became heir to Chesworth, Grinstead, and Bydlington, and had license to settle these manors on himself and his heirs; he was created a baron by writ, and was summoned to Parliament in 1343. He married Beatrix, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and widow of Edward Plantagenet, and died in 1361. It is the second son of this Thomas whose monument we are about to describe;

he became heir to his father and mother at the death of his elder brother, John, in 1368. At this time he was fifteen years of age; he lived at Chesworth, and died the 2nd September, 1395, aged forty-two years, and was buried in Horsham church, leaving two infant children, a son and a daughter, both of whom followed him to the grave a few weeks afterwards, and are doubtless buried in the same tomb. His widow's christian name was Margaret, what her family name was does not appear; she lived fifty years after this early sorrow, and afterwards married Sir William Burcester, by whom she had several children; one of her daughters was the mother of the wife of the last of the Hoo family, also buried in this church.

It will be seen that the effigy of Thomas, Lord de Braose, is in the military garb which marks the reign of Richard II. His head is defended by a basinet, ornamented with a chaplet of jewels, his throat by the ample camail attached to the helmet as in the time of Edward III. His arms and legs are in plate armour, and his body in a shortened hauberk, kept from pressing on his chest by the plastron or breast-plate within, over this is the jupon bearing his coat of arms, viz. : semé of cross crosslets, a lion rampant crowned. Suspended from his military girdle at his right hip is his dagger, the sheath of which is ornamented in an architectural style, and in the same manner at the

left hung his long sword, of which no traces now remain. On his instep are large pieces attached to the spur leather, and terminated with indented edges that conceal the chain mail beneath. The pointed toes of his sollerets were broken, but have been recently restored. The jousting helmet, surmounted by his crest, a demi lion rampant, issuing from a coronet, is under his head, but greatly mutilated, all below the oscularium having been destroyed.

OF THE HOO FAMILY.

On the north side of the altar is a tomb of Purbeck marble, with a canopy of the same material. It has been stated to cover the remains of Thomas, Lord Hoo; but others are of opinion that it is the tomb of his half-brother, also called Thomas; and this is in all probability correct, as the MS. collections in the College of Arms state that the former was buried at Battle Abbey. We shall therefore consider this monument to have been erected in memory of the last male heir of the Sussex branch of the ancient and knightly family of Hoo.

This family is traced to Robert, a noble Saxon, and Thane of Hoo in the county of Kent; his son Robert married Anne, daughter of Guydo; or Eva, daughter

of Evan, and died 21st June, 1000, and was buried at Luton in Bedfordshire, leaving a son Thomas (contemporary of king Canute), who died in 1043; his son Robert, styled Sir Robert de Hoo, Dominus de Hoo, died in 1129; his son, also Robert, was the father of Alexander Hoo, who married Dernell, daughter of Alexander, king of Scotland; he died at Rhodes, in the crusade under Richard I., and was buried there; his wife was buried at the Temple Dounke in Scotland. Their grandson, Sir Robert de Hoo, dominus de Hoo, was lord of many manors in Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire; he was summoned *de veniendo cum equis et armis* (to come with horses and arms), the 24th year of Edward I., 1295; he married Hawye, daughter of Fulk Fitzwarren, and died in 1310. We have nothing to relate of the next heir, Sir Thomas; but his son William, marrying Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas de St. Omer, became Lord of Hoo, of Offley, of Monkbarton in Norfolk, and other manors, and was a man of considerable importance during the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV. In the year 1370 (44th Edward III.), he had an allowance of £40 for his wages while in the king's service at Calais. In 1387, when danger threatened Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, from those in opposition to the Court, Sir Thomas assisted him to escape to Calais in the

disguise of a "Flemish Poulterer" with his head shaved. In the same year he was made keeper of the Castle of Oye in the marches of Picardy, and in October of that year he proceeded to the Holy City, and was allowed to appoint a deputy keeper of the castle, in charge of which he continued during the remainder of the reign of Richard II., being yearly reappointed, but the appointment was not renewed on the accession of Henry IV. He was, nevertheless, from time to time occupied by this new sovereign in matters of great trust till the year 1410, when he received his last appointment, which he was unable to fulfil; his strength was failing him, and the knight, who for forty years had faithfully served three sovereigns, died on the 22nd November, at the age of seventy-five years, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Mulbarton, which he had rebuilt, ornamenting the windows with portraits of his first wife, Alice, who had been buried there, and of himself kneeling in armour with his sword by his side. She was the mother of their son Thomas, who succeeded to the estates, and had been knighted in his father's lifetime; he was present and fought at the battle of Agincourt, 25th October, 1415, being the only knight in the retinue of Thomas, Lord Camoys, who commanded the left wing of the army on that memorable

day, and whose retinue was composed entirely of Sussex men. The wages of Sir Thomas Hoo, as knight of Lord Camoys on this occasion, were two shillings a day, which with the wages of the rest of his followers, were paid by the exchequer. Sir Thomas Hoo died 23rd August, 1420, leaving two sons by different wives, both named Thomas, a singular circumstance, which has created much difficulty in tracing the family history; but still an indisputable fact, as appears by the testament of the elder brother, which commences thus: "I, Thomas Hoo, Knight, Lord of Hoo and Hastings, the xij. daye of February the yere of King Henry the sixt the xxxiiij., beying in good mynde, make this my wyll," etc. After proceeding to bequeath money from lands for the "synggyng of masses" in Battle Abbey for ever for his soul and those of his ancestors and relatives, he proceeds to make bequests, to "my brother *Thomas* Hoo and his eyrys," and also leaves his daughters to be "rulyed, gouvernyd, and maryed, by the discrecion of my wyffe, and Thomas Hoo my brother." This elder brother, Thomas, called by Camden the "Noble Baron Hoo," rendered very eminent services to his sovereign alike as a lawyer and a soldier. Amongst other posts of honour after the death of the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, he was appointed Keeper of the Seals in that country

in 1435; and in the following year was elevated to the dignity of Chancellor of France, which office he continued to hold, with some intermissions, till October 1, 1449; and during the whole of this period, the toils of war were added to the labours of the bench; further account of his career would take up too much of our space, and we must refer the reader, if desirous of more information, to the "Sussex Arch. Col." Vol. viii. He died February 3, 1455, the day after the date of his will. He was twice married; by his first wife he had one daughter named Anne, who married, during her father's lifetime, Sir Geoffrey Bulleyne, Knight, ancestor of Queen Elizabeth. By his second wife he had three daughters; the eldest, called Anna in some manuscripts, but by Dugdale, Jane, was aged seven at her father's death. She married Sir Roger Copley of Roughey. The names of the others were Eleanor and Elizabeth. Eleanor married first Thomas Etchingham, and then Sir James Carew of Beddington. Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Massingberg, citizen and mercer of London, and afterwards John Devenish, of Hellingly. We must now turn to the immediate object of our present notice, Thomas, half-brother of the above, who succeeded to the greater part of the family estates: his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of William Etchingham; he married early, Alice

daughter of Walter Urry of Rusper; the mother of this Alice was one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Burcaster by Margaret, the widow of Sir Thomas de Braose, whose tomb is on the opposite side of the chancel, and thus the families of Braose and Hoo united in life are in memorials of death not far divided. We find in 1427 Roughey was settled on Thomas Hoo and his wife, and in 1428 the lands were conveyed to them in Horsham and Itchingfield, on which Godfrey Bolleyn, and Thomas Bolleyn, clerk, had levied a fine. In 1446 and 1448 he represented the county of Sussex in Parliament; in 1454 was one of the commissioners for repairing the banks of Pevensey Marsh; and on the 14th May, 1455, three months after his brother's death, was appointed one of the seven commissioners in Sussex to raise money for the defence of Calais. The last of the Hoo's showed as much devoted loyalty and attachment to his sovereign as had been displayed by his noble brother and knightly ancestors. At the battle of St. Albans in 1461 we find him the friend and counsellor of the unfortunate Henry VI. After the successes of Queen Margaret's army at Wakefield, she advanced to the town and Abbey of St. Albans, on Shrove Tuesday, February 17th, and attacked the forces of Warwick and Norfolk, who had brought the king with their army. After a sharp contest in

the town, and a renewed fight on Bernard Heath, the southern chiefs were completely routed, and the nobles, finding the heart of the king leaned towards the other side with his wife and son, thought only of providing for their own escape, leaving the king almost defenceless. Thomas Hoo then suggested to his royal master, that he should send some fit man to the army of the north, and signify that he was willing to associate himself in one common cause with them ; his advice was adopted, and Thomas Hoo was himself employed on this mission, and immediately going to the Earl of Northumberland, to whom he was best known, he opened to him the royal pleasure ; the earl brought to him several other lords, and they soon conducted the king to the nearest tent, which was Lord Clifford's, and then, going for the queen and prince, led them into the king's presence. Henry embraced them in his arms with unaffected joy, and returned thanks to God for allowing his wife and son to escape so many dangers. The king knighted the young prince, and with his party set out for the Abbey of St. Albans, where the abbot and monks received them with all honour, and led them amidst hymns and chants to the high altar, and thence to their apartments. The successes of the royal party however were but of short duration ; the king and northern lords were unable to maintain the discipline of their troops, accustomed

to plundering and excesses, and were ultimately obliged to withdraw again to the north. The last three days of March saw Edward completely successful, and the battle of Towton finally deprived Hoo of further opportunity of serving Henry. For some years he appears to have retired from public life ; but returned to it in 1472, when he represented the borough of Horsham. Eight years afterwards he carried out the directions in his brother's will respecting certain arrangements with the abbot and convent of Battle ; and by deed of gift, dated 21st September, 1480, he granted yearly rents of 23 marks, arising from various lands, tenements, etc., in the manor of Roughey, in the parish of Horsham, in Rowspar, and other parishes, for the maintenance of two monks to pray for the souls of his brother and wife, for his own soul and that of his own wife, and all their mutual parents, kin and friends. The property thus settled is a long list of small portions of land, and the greatest part of which had not belonged to Lord Hoo. We may reasonably presume, that his brother would not have allowed so long a time to elapse, had there not been much trouble in carrying out the pious intentions of the noble baron. The fact that three of his daughters were minors, together with the disturbed state of the country, doubtless presented further obstacles ; some changes in the arrangement of the family estates were

made when the youngest daughter came of age. We find in 1480 Thomas Hoo was patron of the church of Oekley in Surrey; he was in all the commissions of the peace, and by Richard III. made one of the commissioners in array in this county, for the defence of the kingdom "against the rebels;" and of the sea-coast against foreign invasions. He died, leaving no children, on the 8th October, 1486. The tomb is in the altar form, the slab at the top is plain, and has never had any inscription or brass upon it; a brass inscription ran round the edges and within the spindles; on the east side of the base of the tomb were brass shields of arms, but the escutcheons and inscriptions had been taken away before the visitation of Philpot and Owen in 1634. The testern is groined, and supported by four marble pillars; some portions of the cornice are rudely carved; in the centre on the south side is a boss, with the figure of a woman playing on the virginals: in other bosses are oak leaves in a circle; three lilies, emblematical of the annunciation, or three poppies, emblematical of death; at the west end are the figures of men holding scrolls; all these appear to have been of later date than the main part of the tomb, as late indeed as the time of Queen Elizabeth, apparently confirming the tradition, that the tomb of her relative was repaired by order of the queen, after one of her Sussex journeys. The informa-

tion respecting the families of de Braose and Hoo is chiefly extracted from the valuable "Sussex Archæological Collections."

On the south of the chancel, behind the de Braose monument, is an altar-tomb, on which is the effigy, in white marble, of a lady in the dress of the 17th century, with her right hand on her breast, and her left resting on a book. This figure, which is quite perfect, is elaborately and beautifully executed, and is the work of Francis Fanelli, one of the most eminent sculptors of his day. It is in memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Delves, Esq. (son and heir-apparent of Sir Henry Delves, of Dudington, in the county of Chester), and daughter of Hall Ravenscroft, Esq., of Hewells Manor House in this parish; who died in childhood of Henry, her second son, December 2, 1654, aged 25 years. We may mention that Sir Thomas, father of the above Sir Henry Delves, was created a baronet in 1621; and that Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, dying without male issue, the title became extinct.

On the pavement of the chancel is the brass figure of an ecclesiastic, of which the head and the inscription are gone. The cope is ornamented with a border of embroidery, into which the letters T. and C. are introduced. The alb has the usual oblong square of

orfrey work, or embroidery, at the feet; and the absence of a chasuble displays the arrangement of the stole—crossed on the breast, and passing beneath the girdle of the alb, the two ends hang down in front. The dress is that of a priest of the 15th century; and it is not improbable that it is the effigy of Thomas Clerk, vicar, who died in 1411.

The two following mural monuments are at the east end of the south aisle :—

Robert Hurst, Esq., of Horsham Park, who for many years represented the borough in Parliament, died 1843, aged 93. Also to Maria, his wife, died 1851, aged 94. Also to Mary their daughter; died 1805, aged 16.

Bonella, wife of Henry W. Simpson, formerly vicar of Horsham; died at Bexhill in 1843, aged 42.

In what was formerly called the Shelley Chapel is a tablet to the memory of John Michell, of Stammerham, gent., who died 1610.

The following monuments were removed from the different walls of the church and placed in the tower at the time of the church restoration :—

John Eversfield, Esq., died 1668, in his 24th year.

Mrs. Olive Duncombe, sister of C. Eversfield, Esq., died 1705.

Charles Eversfield, Esq., of Denn Place; and Mary his wife.

Also the remains of Sir Charles Eversfield, Bart., died 1784, aged 74. Also of Mrs. Olive Eversfield, his sister; died 1803, aged 90.

Rev. William Jameson, vicar of this parish and rector of

Clapham, died 1821, aged 78, after a residence of more than 50 years in this town.

Rev. George Marshall, 35 years curate of Horsham, died 1819, in his 67th year.

Mrs. Mary Jenden, died February 12th, 1802, aged 68.

Mrs. Ann Godwin, died 1822, in her 88th year.

Her daughter, Catherine Godwin, died 1828, aged 66.

Vice-Admiral Godwin, died 1849, aged 82.

Tristram Revel, Lieut.-Col. of the Derbyshire regiment of militia, died 1797, aged 67.

Peter Mair, of Richmond, Yorkshire, died 1825, aged 65.

Maria, his wife, died 1816, aged 47.

Ursula Slade, of Battersea, died 1797, aged 81.

William DuCane Smith, died 1798, aged 2 years.

Mary, his sister, died 1799, aged 2 years.

Sarah and Henry James DuCane, died young.

Captain Richard Marriott, died 1805, aged 28.

Charlotte Phœbe, relict of the above, daughter of Peter and Phœbe DuCane, died 1864, aged 80.

Sir Bysshe Shelley, died 1815, aged 83.

Mary Catherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of the Rev.

Theobald Michell, died 1760, aged 25.

Mary Catherine, their daughter, died 1784, aged 25.

Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., died 1844, aged 91.

Elizabeth, Lady Shelley, relict of the above, died 1846, aged 83.

John Smith, died 1758, aged 75.

Elizabeth, his wife, died 1780, aged 96.

Griffith Smith, died 1763, aged 43.

Adam Smith, died 1796, in his eightieth year.

Mary, relict of the above, died 1804, aged 75.

Also Charlotte, their daughter.

Harriet, daughter of Adam and Mary Smith, died 1800, aged 30.

Charles Smith, died 1789, aged 64.

John Smith, died 1800, aged 73.

Lieut.-Gen. Henry Smith, died 1794, aged 71.

His wife Sarah, daughter of Richard and Mary Hurst, died 1808, aged 73.

Rev. William Smith, of Chantry House, died 1846, aged 84.

Sophia Smith, born 1770, died 1851.

Edward Tredercroft, Esq., died 1768, aged 56.

Mary Tredercroft, his wife, died 1794, aged 80.

Nathaniel Tredercroft, Esq., died 1825, aged 79.

Sarah, wife of the above, died 1823, aged 65.

Rev. Thoms White, late rector of Faccombe, county Southampton, died at his rectory, 1788, aged 44.

George Cheynel, gentleman, died 1747, aged 38.

Elizabeth, his wife, died 1781, aged 36.

Edward Jenden, Esq., died 1828, aged 85.

Thomas Medwin, died 1829, aged 76.

John Medwin, killed by a fall from a gig, near the foot of Piets Hill, 9th day of June, 1806, aged 21.

Lieut. Henry Clough Medwin, died at Bhangwanpore, East Indies, 1815, aged 25.

Henry Ellis, gentleman, died 1785, in his 49th year.

Susannah, his wife, died 1829, aged 75.

Ann, sister of the above, died 1784, aged 49.

Anna Maria Willimott Thornton, died 1824, aged 22.

Thomas Thornton Esq., died in 1829, aged 76.

Ann Christian, his wife, died 1848, aged 85.

John, son of the above, lost at sea, 1808, aged 19.

Philip Chasemore, died 1829, aged 83.

Susannah, his wife, died 1856, aged 90.

Friedrich Göttlieb Wolf, died 1833, aged 63.

Mary, his wife, died 1836, aged 61.

George Figg, born 1781, died 1850.

Maria, widow of the above, born 1781, died 1855.

An inscription on a slab of white marble records one of the last of that singular class of men who, in the middle ages, united the knowledge and practice of medicine with the less dignified occupation of the barber :

“In this seat lyeth interred y^e body of Thomas Pyke, Barber and Chyrurgion, who departed this life the 15th day Novemb in the yeare of our Lord M.D.C.LXXXI. and in remembrance of him this monument was erected by his brother John Pyke.”

The following inscriptions and slabs have been noticed by different authorities, but have now disappeared.

In a window of the north chancel there was—

“Orate pro anima Willielmi Attwood de Horsham et Aliciæ uxoris ejus, quæ istam fenestram fieri fecit An^o. Dni. MCCCCXXV.”

On the pavement in the middle cross aisle, leading from the north entrance, was inscribed—

“Here lyeth Robert Hvrst of Hvrst Hill, who died An^o. Dni. 1483, and Richard the son of Nicholas who died Feby. 16th An^o. Dni. 1592.”

These were the ancestors of the present Robert Henry

Hurst, Esq. This stone was unfortunately destroyed at the time of the restoration of the church (1865).

A stone on the floor of the north aisle, with the following inscription, was also destroyed at the time of the church restoration :—

“ Here lies the body of Katherine the wife of John Reynell A.M. and Vicar of this Parish, who died in childbed of her one-and-twentieth child on the 13 day of Sept An. Dom. 1707. Ætat sua 44.

“ Hard fate of mothers
Who receive their death
By those to whom
They kindly gave their breath.”

On a stone in the middle aisle was inscribed—

“ Orate pro animab' Thomas Covert et Elizab. Uxor. Ejus. qui quidem Thomas obiit 1495.”

Also, at the west end of the middle aisle, was a grave-stone, according to Dallaway, with the effigies, in brass, of a man in a furred gown, and a woman in the dress of the times ; with this inscription in old English :—

“ Here lyeth Richard Foyes and Elizabeth his wife, which Richard deceased the 25th day of April the yere 1514. ‘O’ their soulles Jesu have mercy.’ ”

The following lines are noticed in the Burrell MSS., which have long since disappeared :—

“ In mortem Georgii Allen
Quod fuit esse, quod est, quod non fuit
esse quod esse,

Esse quod est, non esse quod est non
 est erit esse,
 Vita malis plena est pia mors pretiosa est
 Post mortem mors est, post mortem
 vita beata est."

John Middleton, died 1653. (This family were the owners of Hills Place.)

Thomas Dumbrill, died 1678.

Henry Groombridge, died 1684.

John Rowland, died 1678.

John Higgan, died 1681.

Mary, wife of Rowland Woodyear, died 1700, aged 34.

John Parsons, Esq., died 1702, aged 33.

Cecilia Maria, his wife, died 1700, aged 26.

Robert Hall, died 1707.

Henry Waller, died 1763, aged 40.

Thomas Brian, Sen., died 1711, aged 52.

Hannah Howes, died 1730, aged 19.

Samuel, Sarah, and Catherine Wicker, died in the years 1712, 1715, 1717.

William, Henry, and Ann Griffiths, died in the years 1790, 1747, 1730, aged 74, 54, and 69.

Ann, wife of Edward Curtis, died 1761, aged 67.

John Pilfold, died 1759, aged nine months.

Henry Groombridge, died 1773, aged 72.

Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Hewith, died 1708, aged 52.

Henry Ellis, died 1762, aged 56.

Mrs. Martha Longhurst, died 1750, aged 73.

John Foster, died 1750, aged 69.

Elizabeth, his wife, died 1748, aged 73.

Judith, wife of Rev. William Jameson, died 1784, aged 33.

Isabella, wife of Colonel Ramsden, died 1762, aged 32.

Maurice Barrow, gentleman, died 1778, aged 49.

William Norman, died 1741, aged 48.

William White, died 1764, aged 60.

Thomas Brien, died 1779.

Thomas Waller, died 1799, aged 68.

Rev. Thomas Williams, died 1824, aged 43.

James Waller, died 1808, aged 50.

There is at present no monument to Richard Collins, who died the 24th of May, 1866, aged 75. Subscriptions have been raised to erect some fitting memorial to this worthy man, who for above sixty years performed the duties of parish clerk in an exemplary manner. He was but little more than twelve years of age when he first officiated in the church on behalf of his mother, who was made the responsible person on the death of her husband, the former clerk.

THE ENDOWMENT OF HORSHAM VICARAGE IS AS
FOLLOWS :—

“To all the faithful in Christ who shall see or hear this present writing, Ralph, by the grace of God, Bishop of Chichester, and Chancellor to our lord the King, health in the Lord.

“Be it known to all that the noble Lord de Braose, influenced by pious motives, has granted and by these presents confirmed for himself and his heirs for ever to the Prioress and Nuns of Rusper, as a fine, the church of Horsham, with everything appertaining to it, for their exclusive use; and afterwards that an estimate might be made of the said fine, a

faithful inquisition was taken of the said church by our command, a regard being had of the nature of the said fine, and to the poverty and insufficiency of the said house of Ruspar. And to a competent and honourable sustenance to the vicar who shall officiate in the said church for ever. We therefore ordain that the said house of Ruspar, shall receive for ever certain portions of the church of Horsham, viz., the whole tythe of corn belonging to the said church, with lands, meadows, woods, rents, assessments, and homages, belonging to the said church, and part of a garden and a mill which formerly belonged to the rector of the said church, excepting the tythe which was paid to the vicar of the said church from the said mill for ever, excepting also a certain field containing three acres which belonged to the rector of the said church, and which lies beyond the pond of the mill aforesaid to the south, and which is co-extensive with the said pond, which field we assign to the vicar of the aforesaid church for ever; excepting also a manse which belonged to the rector of the said church with part of a garden.

We also assign to the vicar all the offerings at the altar, all the small tythes and also all the tythes of hay and of mills, excepting the tythe of hay of the demesne of the said church, which the Prioress and Nuns of the said house of Ruspar shall receive for ever, the vicar for the time being paying all customary fees and dues of the said church for ever.

We ordain also that on account of the size of the parish, and the number of the parishioners, the vicar who shall officiate in the church from time to time shall have one chaplain as his assistant, and two subordinate ministers, viz., a deacon and a sub-deacon to officiate with him in the said church. And to this church thus taxed we admit Roger de Wallingford on the presentation of the said Prioress and Nuns of Ruspar, and we canonically institute him to the said vicarage, reserving to ourselves and our successors all rights and

privileges to us belonging. These being witnesses, John de Arundel, our official, and Erasio de Twya, Canon of Chichester, with many others. Dated at Ruspar, the 17th of November, in the year of our Lord 1231, and the 8th of our consecration."

This charter was confirmed by Stephen, Bishop of Chichester, on the 8th of July, 1281.

TRINITY CHANTRY.

In the Augmentation Office there is a return of the commissioners, 27 Hen. VIII.

"The chauntrie in the porch founded by whom the commissioners know not for there is no incumbent to show the foundation for as much as John Caryll Esq^{re}. hath bought the said chauntrie, with the lands thereunto belonging, as Henry Boycey and Henry Michell hath affirmed, but how many years past they cannot certify. The value of the said chauntrie, as appeareth by the survey is viij^{li}. iiij^s. resolute ix^s. and so remayneth vij^{li}. xv^s. The jewels, ornaments, belonging to the said chauntrie, were sold by one Thomas Byhill, clerk, late incumbent there, as Henry Boycey and Henry Michell doth affirm; but what they were the commissioners cannot learn. The said chauntrie, with the lands thereunto belonging, were sold to John Caryll, Esq^{re}., by the said Thomas Byhill: how many years past or whether it were by the King's lycens the commissioners cannot learn. 'Horsham,' The Trinity Chantry in the church porch. Thomas Byhill of the age of L years was last incumbent, but not resident there v years, who resigned his interest to John Caryll, Esq^{re}., viij^{li}. vj^s. vd."

In the "Liber Ecclesiasticus," of Hen. VIII., the

chantry in the porch of which Thomas Byhill was chaplain, was valued at £1 9s. 7½d.

BOTELER, OR BUTLER'S CHANTRY.

"IN 1447 lincense was granted to Richard Wakehurst and others, to found a perpetual chantry in the church of St. Mary at Horsham for one chaplain to say the divine office daily for ever at the altar of St. Michael in the aforesaid church for the welfare of the King Henry VI., of John Duke of Norfolk, and Richard Wakehurst and others while living, and for their souls after their decease, and for the souls of the father and grandfather of the king, and of Catherine late Queen of England, and for John late Duke of Norfolk, deceased, and for the souls of Henry Boteler and Maria his wife according to the ordinance of the aforesaid Walter. And that they might give lands, etc., of the value of 10 marks and 6s. and 8d. in the bills of Horsham Hethenfield to the called Boteler's chantry."

In the return of the commissioners in the Augmentation Office, 27 Hen. VIII., it is said :—

"Butler's chantry, Horsham, founded by John Body and others by the lycens of King Henry VI. for one chapleyn to say diligent service for ever at thaulter at St. Michael in the church of Horsham to pray for the souls of King Henry, etc., the said chapleyn to have his wages vij^h. for the year for ever which hath been continued accordingly till about viij years past, at which time Sir William Brandon Clerk then incumbent, sold the same to Sir Roger Copley Knt. after such sale by him made, he the same Sir William Brandon did sing after the space of vi years, and the said Sir Roger Copley Knt. paid him his wages. Thereupon after the death of the said Sir

William Brandon Clerk, Sir Roger Copley Knt. gave the said chantry by his patent, to Sir Richard Miers Clerk for the term of his life. The said chantry was situated at thaulter of St. Michael within the church of Horsham. The value of the said chantry as appeareth by the survey is viijli. ijs. v^d. resolute iij^s. iij^d. and so remayneth vijli. xix^s. ij^d. There be neither jewells nor ornaments belonging to the said chantry at this present, but what were at the time of the sale made by Sir William Brandon Clerk the commissioners cannot learn. The said chantry with the lands thereunto belonging were sold by Sir William Brandon Clerk to Sir Roger Copley Knt. since the iiij day of July, anno xxvij Dom. Reg., but what lycens was obtaineth the commissioners knoweth not. 'Horsham,' Butler's chantry, William Brandon of thage of — years was last incumbent there, but not resident since anno reg. xxvii who sold his interest to Mr. Copley vijli. xis. ij^d."

CHAPLAINS.

PATRONS.

Robert Wakeham.

1480. John Turnbull.

Thomas Hoo.

John Swery.

1517. William Brandon.

John Wadey. p h v

THE BROTHERHOOD.

"The Brotherhood of Horsham. John Clark of thage of L years incumbent there vijli. xiiis. iiij^d. The yearly value of the Brotherhood xlii. ix^s. vij^d."

CHARITIES AND BENEFACTIONS.

BESIDES the Free School and Almshouses already mentioned, there are several other charities in this parish, viz. :—

One founded by Henry Pilfold in 1585, arising from land in Petworth, to be applied to the poor of the parishes of Horsham, Petworth, and Tillington. No payment has been made on this charity for above 50 years. Application was made for payment about 25 years ago without success. Enquiry respecting it is now being made by the Charity Commissioners. The value of it to Horsham parish was about 20s. per annum.

Another founded by Theobald Shelley in 1689, consisting of £5 4s. per annum, arising from land situate in Westgrinstead, to be applied in purchasing bread for the poor. This charity has been regularly received and distributed.

Another founded by Henry Wickers in 1613, arising from land situate in the East Street, Horsham. The value of this charity is about £1 12s., to be applied to the relief of the poor at Christmas.

Another founded by Mr. Edward Jenden in 1829, who bequeathed £400 in the New Four per Cents. for ever, to be given in bread to the poor attending the church on Sundays.

Another called Gorrings's Charity, consisting of £1 per annum arising from land, to be applied to ten poor families who attend the church, not receiving parish relief. The origin of this charity appears to be involved in uncertainty.

Another founded in 1809 by Mr. Thomas Summers, of Horsham, hatter, who bequeathed a legacy of £100, to be placed out on Government security, the interest to be spent in bread to be distributed amongst the most deserving poor of the parish on New Year's Day, for ever. This charity is still received by trustees, and distributed in bread.

Another founded by Mr. Charles Champion, who bequeathed to the churchwardens, for the time being, of the parish of Horsham, the sum of £120, to be invested in the public stocks or funds, and the interest to be laid out in bread to be distributed to the poor of the parish attending Divine service in the parish church, in such a manner every Sunday as the churchwardens shall think proper.

Besides these there have been several similar charities, which now are lost.

The following detailed account of the ORGAN, erected by Mr. H. Willis of London, has been kindly contributed by Mr. Tugwell, the organist :—

GREAT ORGAN.

Compass—CC to G, 56 notes.

	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>
1. Double Diapason (12 lowest pipes, stopped wood)	16	56
2. Open Diapason	8	56
3. Gamba	8	56
4. Claribel (24 lowest pipes stopped Diapason)	8	56
5. Principal	4	56
6. Twelfth	3	56
7. Fifteenth	2	56
8. Sesquialtera (3 ranks)		168
9. Posaune	8	56
10. Clarion	4	56

CHOIR ORGAN.

Compass—CC to G, 56 notes.

	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>
1. Dulciana	8	56
2. Viol d'Amore	8	56
3. Lieblich Gedact (24 lowest pipes stopped wood)	8	56
4. Gemshorn	4	56
5. Flute harmonique	4	56
6. Flageolet	2	56
7. Corno di Basetto	3	56

SWELL ORGAN.

Compass—CC to G, 56 notes.

	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>
1. Contra Gamba (19 lowest pipes stopped wood)	16	56

	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>
2. Open Diapason	8	56
3. Lieblich Gedact (24 lowest pipes stopped wood)	8	56
4. Principal	4	56
5. Piccolo harmonique	2	56
6. Mixture (3 ranks)		168
7. Contra Fagotto	16	56
8. Cornopean	8	56
9. Hautboy	8	56
10. Clarion	4	56

PEDAL ORGAN.

Compass—CCC to F, 30 notes.

	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>
1. Open Diapason	16	30
2. Violone (metal)	16	30
3. Principal	8	30
4. Ophicliede	16	30

COUPLERS.

1. Swell to Great.
2. Swell to Choir.
3. Swell to Pedals.
4. Great to Pedals.
5. Choir to Pedals.

Three Composition Pedals to the Great Organ.

Three Composition Pedals to the Swell Organ.

The Case, impost high, is made of oak; and upon this, in the south front, eighteen pipes of the Double Diapason, twenty-one pipes of the Open Diapason, and nine pipes of the Gamba, all in the Great Organ, are grouped so as to form a screen for the work behind: these pipes are of spotted metal. The west side is formed with thirteen pipes of the Violin in the Pedal

Organ: these pipes are of spotted metal. The east side is formed with seven pipes of the Open Diapason in the Pedal Organ.

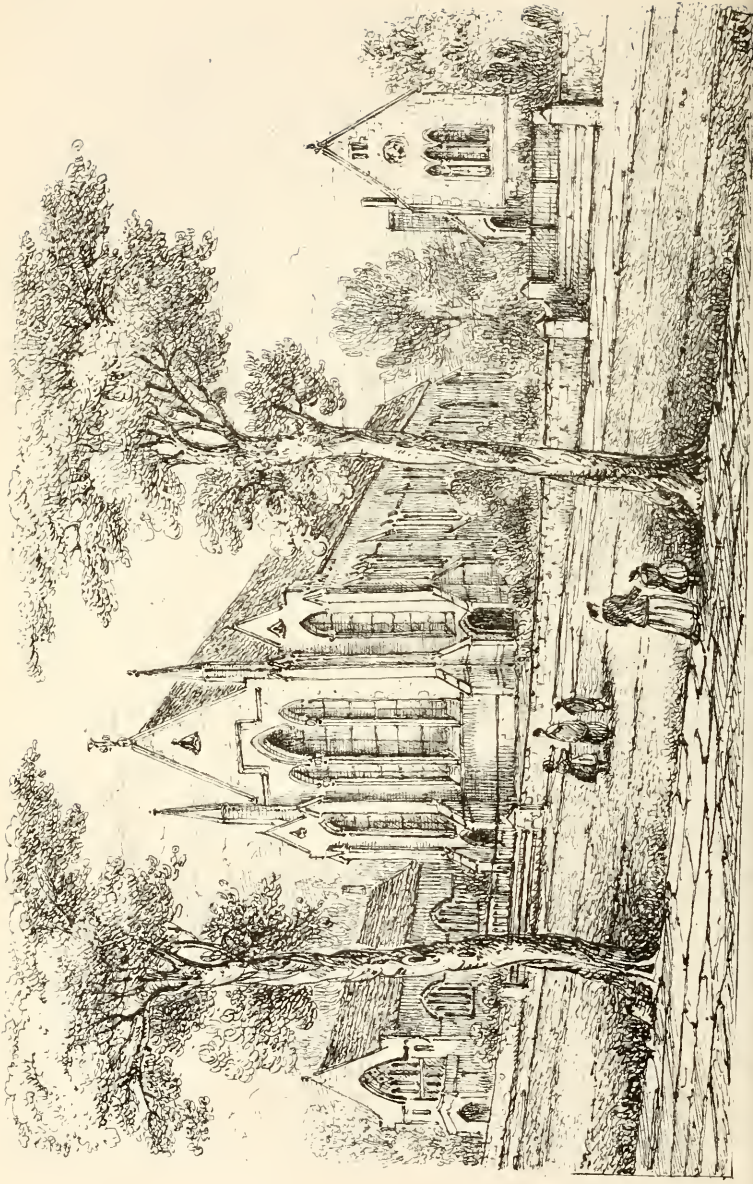
The fine PEAL OF BELLS may be considered worthy of a brief notice. Until 1752 there were only six; but two others were then added, making eight in all; so that, exclusive of the tenor, 5040 changes can be rung, and with the tenor 40,320. The first peal of eight bells was rung in 1766; and the greatest number of changes that has been rung in Horsham at one time amounted to 6160, and was accomplished in 1796. The weight of the tenor bell is 23 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs.

The bells bear the following inscriptions:—

1. Thomas Lester and T. Pack made us all . . . 1752
2. ——— Mears of London, *fecit* . . . 1815
3. T. Lester, *fecit* . . . —
4. Thomas Lester and Thomas Pack of London,
fecit . . . 1752
5. Thomas Lester of London made me . . . —
6. Thomas Lester and Thomas Pack, *fecit* . . . 1752
7. Thomas Mears of London, *fecit* . . . 1815
8. Thomas Mears, founder, London . . . 1838

Rev. H. W. Simpson, *Vicar*.

John Thorpe,
Richard Walder, } *Churchwardens*.
Peter Wilson.



St. Mark's Church

MS. 5. 11. 1. 1. 1.

CHAPTER IV.

St. Mark's Church, and Public Buildings.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

THE church dedicated to St. Mark, in North Street, containing 919 sittings, was erected in the year 1840, as a Chapel of Ease to the Parish Church. The site was given by Thomas Coppard, Esq., who also presented the stone for the building, and the sum of £50 towards its erection. Other private subscriptions amounting to about £3000, together with a grant from the Incorporated Church Building Society of £300, and £220 granted by the Chichester Diocesan Society, defrayed the total cost of £3600.

The plans were drawn by C. Mozely, Esq., architect; and the first stone was laid by the Rev. H. W. Simpson, the late vicar, prior to his leaving Horsham for the rectory of Bex Hill, Sussex. The building was con-

separated June 3rd, 1841, a sermon being preached by the then Ven. Archdeacon of Chichester (H. E. Manning).

The ground-plan consists of a nave and two aisles, and is 90 feet in length by 48 in breadth, with a sacarium 13 feet broad by $9\frac{1}{2}$ deep. A small vestry projects on the north side, above which is the bell gable, with one bell.

This church has some characteristics of the Early English style of architecture, there being triple lancet windows at the east and west ends. These were filled with stained glass by Wailes of Newcastle, in 1842, the expense being defrayed by public subscription.

The west window is of scrap glass, and produces a very rich effect. The interior of the building is excessively plain in an architectural point of view ; but the Rev. A. H. Bridges, and especially the Rev. F. J. Mount, have done much to improve the fabric by judicious ornamentation. In 1863 the sacarium was decorated throughout in a polychromatic arrangement, by Messrs. Harland and Fisher of London. The ceiling is now studded with gold stars on a blue ground, and the instruments of our Lord's Passion painted on the corbels. The jambs of the window have a rich design of passion-flowers. The east wall is treated in diaper work of murrey colour, surmounted

by a graceful pattern of vine leaves and fruit in corresponding tints of a lighter shade. The splay of the arch which divides the chancel from the sacrarium is painted in cold grey. Round this arch is introduced the text, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty"; and on the wall paintings of the "Agnus Dei" and "The Pelican in her Piety"—the latter an ancient emblem of Christ feeding the Church with His blood. In 1866 colour was also introduced on the walls of the nave. From the floor to the springing of the arches, the piers are painted with a pattern of masonry work. The splays are coloured in grey, and a crocket pattern carried round the arches themselves in a rich shade of chocolate. Beneath the wall-plate on the north is the text, "Surely the Lord is in this place; this is none other but the gate of heaven"; on the south: "I have hallowed this house to put my name there for ever, and my eyes and my heart shall be there perpetually." The colouring of the church now harmonizes throughout, and presents a happy contrast to the former bareness of whitewashed walls. The roof of the nave is open, and tie-beams with pendants rest on corbels, picked out with grey and gold. On either side of the chancel are carved choir seats terminating in poppy-heads; and the floor in the centre is laid down in oak parquetry, on which stands the lectern. There are galleries on the north and south sides of

the church, and at the west end; from the rent of the pews in these galleries, and in the aisles beneath, the minister receives a small stipend. The sittings in the nave are all free and unappropriated. The patronage of the church rests with the vicar of Horsham for the time being, but the appointment is rendered vacant by his removal or death. The following persons have been nominated ministers :—

Rev. A. H. Bridges, in 1841 (now rector of Beddington).

Hon. and Rev. R. Henley, in 1858, (now perpetual curate of Putney).

Rev. F. J. Mount, in 1861 (present minister).

A new organ, built by Willis of London, at a cost of about £270, was opened on Whit Sunday, 1866. It consists of two rows of keys, and two octaves and a half of pedals, from CCC to F.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, AND NONCONFORMIST PLACES OF WORSHIP.

A new Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and opened on 27th December, 1865, was erected in the Springfield Road by the present Duchess of Norfolk, at a cost of nearly £2000. The building is designed in the pointed style of the

twelfth century. As may be occasionally seen in foreign churches, the altar is placed at the west end. The interior is simple, with neat benches; the roof being open, with curved braces and tie-beams. A bell-turret, covered with shingles, crowns the gable nearest the street. The former chapel, now converted into a schoolroom, stands at the back of the new building.

The Independents have a place of worship about a hundred yards further on. It is a plain brick building, with a small tablet in front, stating that it was erected by voluntary subscription in the year 1814. A commodious schoolroom has lately been added.

The Anabaptists' meeting-house is in the Worthing Road, built A.D. 1721.

The Quakers meet in a room, also in the Worthing Road.

The Calvinist-Baptists call their place of worship "The Rehoboth," which is a building in New Street, erected in 1834.

A division of the Independents have a meeting-house in Park Terrace, built about eleven years ago, and called by them "The Jireh."

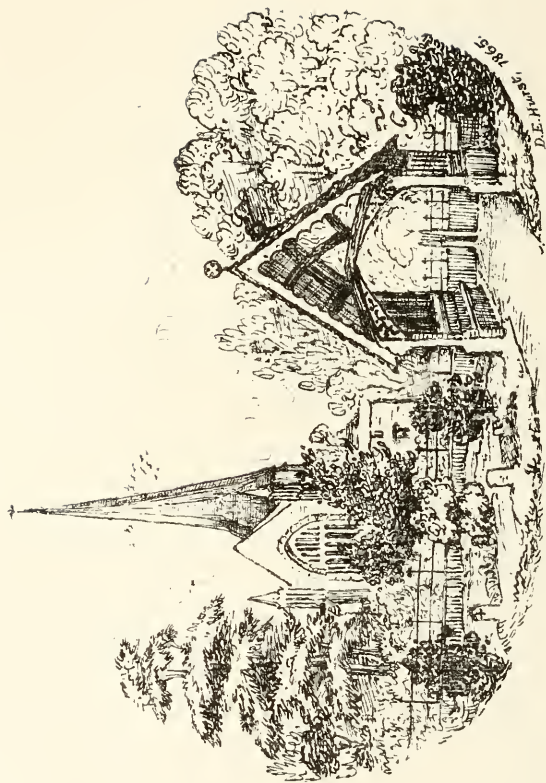
The Wesleyan place of worship, in Brunswick Place, was built in 1832.

In the Denne Road a meeting-house for the Plymouth Brethren has been lately built at the expense of C. Eversfield, Esq., of Denne Park.

The Independent, Rehoboth, Anabaptist, and Quaker meeting-houses have small burying grounds for the remains of their respective members.

THE CEMETERY.

In the year 1849, the existing churchyard having been found inadequate to the requirements of the parish, the inhabitants in vestry resolved that an acre of land lying conveniently near to the church, which had been offered by Mr. John Thorpe for the sum of £260, should be secured; and at a subsequent vestry, held on 1st November in that year, formal resolutions were passed, empowering the churchwardens to purchase such land, and to borrow the amount of the purchase-money, with the further sum of £270, for the estimated cost of enclosing and draining the land, the consecration, and incidental expenses; and to charge the same upon the church-rates of the parish, to be paid off by yearly instalments. The loan was advanced by several of the inhabitants, in shares of £25 each, who were paid off out of special rates, extending over a period of fifteen years. The ground was consecrated by the lord bishop of the diocese, on the 4th July, 1852. A proposal having been made by several of the clergy and laity to erect, by subscription, an ornamental



Lich-Gate, Cemetery. 1865.

entrance and facade to the burying-ground, a design suggested and matured by the Rev. Thomas Debary, then curate of the parish, for a lych gate and a low wall, surmounted by an ornamental iron railing, was adopted, and with the sanction of a vestry-meeting, held 26th February, 1852, was carried into effect. Thus this parish shares the honour, enjoyed by a few only in England, of possessing one of these picturesque and peculiar ecclesiastical gateways.

A letter to the churchwardens of Horsham, Sussex, received from the Secretary of State's office, dated 19th June, 1856, ordered "that burials be discontinued
"forthwith in the parish church of Horsham, and in
"the general Baptist chapel; also in the burial ground
"of the general Baptist and Friends' chapel, within
"three yards of all dwelling-houses, and in the old
"parish churchyard; except in now existing vaults and
"brick graves, which can be opened without disturb-
"ing soil in which interments have already been made,
"and in which each coffin shall be embedded in a
"layer of powdered charcoal four inches thick, and be
"separately entombed in brick or stone work, properly
"cemented."

HORSHAM VICARAGE.

Horsham Vicarage, a picturesque and convenient house in the Tudor style of architecture, was built by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, on his appointment to the living in 1840. It is pleasantly situated on a piece of rising ground to the north of the parish church, with good gardens, shrubbery, and paddock. The former vicarage, which stood much nearer the church, having become very dilapidated, was pulled down, and the site, together with a small portion of the glebe, was sold to the parish, for the enlargement of the churchyard. The sum thus realized, in addition to a loan of £1000 from Queen Anne's Bounty, assisted in defraying the expenses of the present building.

Horsham has been a vicarage from an early period. In 1229 the impropriation was conferred by John de Braose on the prioress and nunnery of Rusper. Elizabeth Sydney, the last prioress, granted this, with the other possessions of that religious house, to Thomas Shirley and Thomas Michel, gentlemen, by lease dated 10th October, 1534, for sixty years; and it was confirmed to them at the dissolution of religious houses. At the expiration of their lease in 1593, it was granted to Robert Southwell, Esq., and Margaret his wife. In the reign of James I. it was conferred on — Bostock, of East Grinstead. A hiatus which we are



St Mary's Horsham.
N.W. view. 1864



Howells & Annet's Press, Ipswich

Vicarage Horsham, 1865.

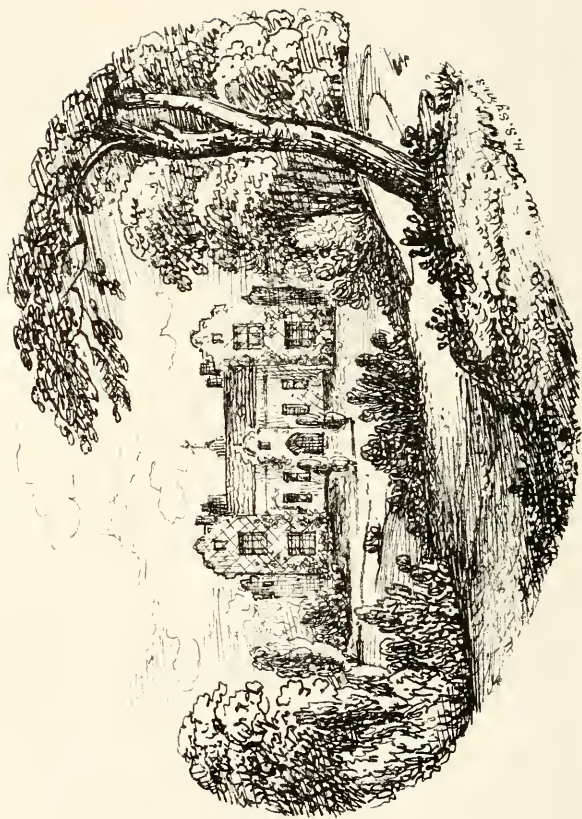
unable to fill up occurs here ; but in the year 1766 we find that “ John Wicker died seized of the Rectory of “ Horsham, with all rights, members, and appurtenances, and all manner of Tithes of corn, grain, hay, “ yearly growing or renewing in the Parish of Horsham, “ to the said Rectory belonging.” Upon his death, this, with his other estates, descended to Dame Mary Broughton, his daughter and sole heir, wife of Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. ; subject to Mrs. Wicker’s jointure of £600 per annum, free of all taxes, etc. The rectorial tithes were sold by Sir Thomas Broughton to the Duke of Norfolk, and by him to Robert Hurst, Esq. At the dissolution of monastic establishments in the reign of Henry VIII. the patronage of the vicarage was given to the Archbishops of Canterbury. The benefice is in the Archdeaconry of Chichester and Deanery of Storrington, rated at £25 per annum in the king’s books. The vicar is entitled to the small tithes of the whole parish, including hay, the parsonage farm only excepted. The lands belonging to Hills Place and Coates Farm claim an exemption from the tithe upon the payment of a small yearly sum. We shall here insert the names of the vicars, and the time of their appointment to the parish, as far as we can ascertain, from Roger de Wallingford, the first vicar appointed by the Prioress of Ruspur, in 1231 :—

Time of Appointment.	Name of Vicar.	Supposed Time of Death.	Patron.
1231	Roger de Wallingford.		Prioress of Rusper.
* 1411	Thomas Clark. William Monk.	1411	" "
1438	Robert Stafford.		" "
1463	Richard Noreys.		" "
1478	John Banister.		" "
1515	John Bellryan.		" "
1521	Richard Roberts.		Duke of Norfolk.
1533	John Sherwyn.		" "
1548	Nicholas Sanders of Charlwood.		Archbp. of Canterbury.
1550	Morrison Gittons.		" "
1557	Bernard Mason.		" "
1560	Richard Caffyn.	1574	" "
1574	Matthew Alleyne.	1605	" "
1604	Walter King.		" "
1605	William Belcheir.		" "
1608	Samuel Collins.		" "
1611	John Collins.	1642	" "
1642	— Coniers (removed by Parliament).		
1643	John Chatfield.	1657	By Parliament.
1657	Nathaniel Tredcroft.	1696	
1696	John Reynell, M.A.	1722	Archbp. of Canterbury.
1722	Robert Pytts.		
1729	Thomas Powell.	1742	
1742	Thomas Hutchinson, D.D.	1769	
1769	Francis Atkins.		
1796	William Jamieson, M.A.	1821	
1821	Hugh James Rose, B.D.†	1842	
1830	Henry Winckworth Simpson, M.A.‡		
1840	John Fisher Hodgson, M.A.		

* We are unable to find the names of the Vicars during this interval.

† Christian Advocate at Cambridge, Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean of Hadley.

‡ Instituted to Bex Hill Rectory, Hastings, 1840.



Free School, Horsbarnham, 1865.

COLLYER'S FREE SCHOOL.

To the south east of the church on a rising ground is a building in the Elizabethan style, erected A.D. 1840, by the trustees of Richard Collyer's school. It consists of a centre, with two wings, the former being a large schoolroom, 40 feet by 30, with a handsome and elevated porch. The wings project with bay windows, terminating in scrolled gables, and are appropriated as residences for the masters. The following is extracted from the will of Richard Collyer, as found in the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The latter part describes the origin of the school, and the means for its continuance.

“In the name of God Amen, the 23rd day of January in the year of our Lord God 1532 I, Richard Collyer, citizen and mercer of London, being in whole mind, and good memory (Laude be unto Almighty God, my Maker and Redeemer), ordain and make this my last Testament, and last Will in manner and force following,—that is to say, I will in the parish church of Horsham in Sussex, where I was born, to have an Obit in the same church, with Placebo and Dirge and Mass of Requiem by Rote, praying especially for my soul, my Father's and Mother's souls, and all Christian souls, and to have twenty shillings the year for the space of ten years, next after my decease, and the money to be delivered to the churchwardens, and they to pay the priests, clerks, sextons, and other things, according to the custom of the said parish, and to no priests of no other parish; the overplus to be

spent in bread, ale, and cheese according to the customs there used, at the discretion of the said churchwardens. Also, I will that the same churchwardens have delivered to them by mine executors three pounds yearly for the space of ten years, and therewith to buy in Lent herrings or other salt fish, to be given to the poor inhabitants; and the churchwardens to have for their labour 3s. 4d. over and above the said three pounds, to the intent that they should take pains to bestow it well and profitably for the comfort of the poor people. I will that my messuage called 'The Sun' with the appurtenances in the parish of our lady at Bow in London, be by my executors sold to the most advantage, and the money received thereof to be bestowed in laying and building a house to keep a Free School in Horsham, in the county of Sussex, where I was born, by the advice of my executors, the vicar of the said parish church of Horsham, and the churchwardens of the same, and four of the most honest men of the same parish, indifferently to be chosen by the inhabitants of the same parish. In which house to be the number of threescore scholars, and the master of the said school to have for his wages or salary ten pounds a year, and the usher ten marks a year, and they to be admitted by the vicar, churchwardens, and eight of the most honest men of the said parish, and more as they think best, but not fewer in number, and the said scholars to be at no charge for their school hire, and freely without any money paying therefore, but to pray for the soul of me, the said Richard Collyer, and Kathern my wife, and all Christian souls with *De Profundis* every day at the departing of the said school. The said scholars to be admitted by the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish, and two honest men of the same parish, such as the said parishioners shall think most indifferent. The said two men to be admitted when the churchwardens be admitted and chosen. And, I will that the poor people in especially of the same parish, and the next about the same parish, shall be

preferred to the same school afore any other, for consideration. Gentlemen and other men, be in better ability than poor men be. That notwithstanding of the same parish of Horsham only none to be refused likely to learn, as by the discretion of the aforesaid; therefore limited for the maintenance of the same. Also I will, that the said vicar and churchwardens aforesaid, present the said schoolmaster and usher to the wardens of the Mistere of the Mercers of the City of London; and they to admit him, if he be able to occupy the same room, or else another to be chosen by the said vicar and churchwardens, and other above said, and the said wardens and fellowship of the said Mistere of Mercers, to have for the performance of the same the house called 'The Key,' with the appurtenances in Chepe Street, and being in the parish of St. Pancras, in the Ward of Chepe, to be made sure to them, and the said fellowship, and their successors evermore; praying of that afore is recited. And the wardens of the said fellowship yearly, have out of the same yearly, twenty shillings yearly, for their painstaking, and more to be taken out of the same, when it shall be needful, to see such reparations as shall be meet to be done, to the maintenance of the same school-house."

His executors accordingly purchased, in 1540, a schoolhouse for £8 6s. 8d., of Henry Bulford, an husbandman, and a house in Cheapside called "The Key" for the support of the school, and the salaries of the master and usher. A provision in the will directs the surplus to go towards the expense of repairing the roads of the parish, but this, with some other clauses, was overruled by the Attorney-General in 1750. The school is principally for the children of

the poor, between the ages of 8 and 14, who by a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1813, are to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in the principles of the Christian religion. For this latter purpose the scholars are to be taken to church at "the usual season," to be catechised by the vicar. In a letter dated April 9th, 1847, from the Mercer's Company, the master is directed to continue to instruct the scholars as heretofore in the doctrines and principles of the Church of England, as set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles. Any boys may be taught the Latin language, at the discretion of the schoolwardens. Before this decree of the Court of Chancery, the master's salary was so small, in consequence of the depreciation of the money paid by the Mercer's Company according to the will, that he was allowed to take private pupils; but, during the mastership of the Rev. Thomas Williams, the parishioners recovered a sufficient salary from the Mercer's Company, to enable the trustees to increase the usefulness of the charity. As the value of the property in London further increased, the old schoolhouse, which was much decayed, was taken down, and the present handsome building erected. The salary of the master has been gradually raised to £160 per annum. That of the usher to £100 6s. 8d., the number of boys being increased since 1857 to 80. The following

are the names of the masters and ushers, from the year 1734 :—

MASTERS.	USHERS.
1734. Rev. Robert Atkins.	Mr. Charles Hunt.
1786. Rev. W. Jamieson.	
1806. Rev. Thomas Williams.	{ Mr. R. Collins.
	{ Mr. James Thornton.
	{ Mr. W. L. Thomas.
1822. Mr. William Pirie.	{ Mr. R. Cragg.
	{ Mr. R. Cragg.

ST. MARK'S NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

On the north side of St. Mark's Church, stands the National School for Boys ; a commodious building in the perpendicular style of architecture, erected A.D. 1840, at the sole expense of Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, the then curate of the parish. It is entered by a handsome porch at the west end, and consists of a schoolroom, 40 feet by 20, with a small class room. A school for boys and girls was originally held in the Trinity Chantry, adjoining the north aisle of the church. It was set on foot at the beginning of the present century by the Rev. J. Marshall, curate of Horsham ; no school for the education of the children of the poor having previously existed, with the exception of the Collyer School. A schoolroom for girls

was soon after erected on land belonging to the Denne estate, near the river Arun, but the education of the boys was carried on in the old locality till the new building above described was ready to receive them.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

The National School for girls stands on a piece of ground contiguous to St. Mark's Church, and was erected in 1862, by voluntary subscriptions, aided by a grant of £90 from the Privy Council, and a grant of £24 from the "National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church." The total cost was a little over £700. The site was the joint gift of a charitable lady, and the Rev. A. H. Bridges, the latter making the proviso with the gift, that the building should be architecturally in keeping with the adjoining church and school for boys. The plans were drawn by S. S. Teulon, Esq., and comprise a lofty schoolroom, 40 feet by 18, and a class room at the east end on the south side, affording accomodation, according to the government scale, for 120 girls. The former school, which went by the name of the "Denne School," from being situated on the Denne estate, is

still to be seen, in the shape of a picturesque cottage, near the railway bridge, over the river Arun.

The Infant School is a plain, uninteresting building, erected on a portion of the vicarage grounds, in the time of the Rev. H. W. Simpson.

The Broadbridge Heath School was erected in 1853, by public subscription, aided by a grant of £25 from the National Society. It stands on a piece of common land given by Mr. Matthew Stanford, the lord of the manor. In 1867 the school was enlarged, and is now 30 feet by 15. Divine Service is held in this room on one evening in the week during the winter months.

Besides the schools already enumerated, there are British schools, held in a building which, though it cannot boast of any beauty, is well adapted for educational purposes. It is situated in the London Road.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

In the year 1842, the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, curate of Horsham, offered £500 towards the purchase of the old poorhouse, for the purpose of converting it into an almshouse, if an equal sum could be raised to meet it. This was speedily effected, and a hospital founded for fifteen aged women, who must be unmarried, or widows of honest report, members of the Church

of England, and fifty years of age. They must also be parishioners of Horsham, and have resided in the parish during four years or more, immediately preceding the time of their admission. Four aged couples are also admissible to the uppermost rooms, being members of the Church of England, etc., etc. The hospital is governed by the vicar and three trustees. It is managed by a matron, under the superintendence of an honorary matron, who regulates the house, and sees that the rules are observed. Through the kindness of charitable persons, the inmates enjoy several privileges and gifts, the latter being generally distributed on the saint's days in a large room, remarkable for its old carved chairs and oaken table, the latter being made of a single plank, which at one time blocked up the two peculiarly beautiful windows which opened into the church on the south side of the Trinity Chapel or Chantry, previous to its restoration.

THE TOWN HALL.

Of the Town Hall we are very deficient in our information. It is the property of the Dukes of Norfolk, and is a substantial building of stone, being raised upon arches, in a similar manner to the Council



*The Town Hall,
Horsham,
1866.*

Chamber at Chichester. The lower part has during the present century been enclosed; but before that time it was an open market place for the sale of butter, poultry, etc., etc. In those days, during the assizes, the causes were heard in the upper room; but the criminal cases were tried below, the arches being temporarily enclosed with a rough boarding, portions of which still remain within the later stonework. This is now merely used by the overseers of the poor for the distribution of the parish relief. Underneath are three cells for prisoners, with a passage up to the criminal court. These were used as the common lock-up, and to receive casuals, till the latter were provided for in the union house, and a new police station built in the East Street. The Town Hall was formerly nearly square, the present southern end being the extreme width, and the sides extending northward only as far as the wall at the back of the present courts. In 1812, the Duke of Norfolk, at an expense of nearly £8000, widened and lengthened the north end, ornamenting it with a handsome front, embellished with the arms of royalty, flanked by those of Norfolk, and the borough of Horsham. At the same time a flight of stone steps and entrance to the upper court were added. A stone once existed with the inscription, "Thirty-six miles from Westminster Bridge." This however is now lost. The town clock adorns the centre of the building;

there is a somewhat curious inscription on the bell ; it runs as follows :—

“ His Grace the Duke of Norfolk presented the new Town Hall clock Anno Domini 1820. R. H. Hurst, Esq^{re}., and J. Torne, Bailiffs ; D. Stedman, Gent., Town Clerk ; Sir John Aubrey, Bart., and Robert Hurst, Esq^{re}., Members of the Borough.

“ Whose praise and fame I'll speak and tell
As long as I remain a bell ;
And after death I hope and trust,
They 'l all be numbered with the just.”

The upper story contains a commodious and well lighted apartment, in which the assizes and sessions were held, until the place became too dilapidated for these purposes. There are also rooms for the judges and jury. It is said that the judges once complained to King George II., that the roads were so bad that they must decline to come further into Sussex than they were compelled. Consequently the Lent Assizes were held at Horsham, and the Summer Assizes at East Grinstead. Measures are being taken to repair the building, and it is hoped that sufficient money may be collected to make it both useful and ornamental.

HORSHAM GAOLS.

The square, known as the Gaol Green, derives its name from the gaols which once stood on its northern

side. We find in very old maps of Horsham that a house at the corner of the North Street is called the Old Gaol, and an inscription carved by some Quakers who were confined there long remained in one of the rooms. This however was effaced a few years ago by one of the tenants, in consequence of the annoyance caused by frequent visitors requesting to see it. Another building, more in the centre of the green, was also used as a gaol; but so few particulars have been preserved of the public buildings of this town, that all the information we can obtain is, that it was dilapidated and insecure. Parts of it still exist in the Literary Institution, and in the cellars of the adjoining house is the condemned cell. Some of the oldest inhabitants have a faint recollection of this ancient building; but the principal circumstance that seems to retain a hold on their memories is, the existence of a facetious keeper named Cooper, who it appears was at the same time allowed to keep a public house adjoining, called "The Wonder." Some stories are related of the liberty at this period granted to the prisoners, who were permitted to leave their prison, and occasionally sent on errands into the town. One poor fellow is frequently referred to, who having been (as was common in those days) condemned to death for some trifling offence, awaited his fate in this gaol. The order for execution however was by some oversight delayed, and the man

lived on till the fear of death had almost passed away, when one day the omission being detected, the order was sent down to Horsham, and the unfortunate criminal recalled from some errand in the town, and told to prepare for death on the following morning; or, as the old story goes, "to come home and be hung." Horsham being then an assize town, it was found necessary to erect a new and more substantial gaol; and in 1775, one was built on a more convenient site, to the east of the town, on a plan approved by Howard the philanthropist. Considerable attention was paid to the security of the prisoners, and for preservation against fire, every cell being arched over with brick, and a separate room allotted to each debtor and felon; spacious yards extended on each side of the gaol for the purpose of exercise. The assizes were removed to Lewes, A.D. 1830, and the gaol retained for debtors only, though criminals were still brought to Horsham for execution till the year 1844. The debtors were then removed to Petworth, and the buildings and site sold to Mr. Henry Michell. The land has been appropriated to building purposes, with the exception of that part through which the Brighton, London, and South Coast railway passes.

The last person executed in Horsham was a man of the name of Laurence, for the murder of Salomons, chief constable of the police at Brighton.

THE CORN EXCHANGE.

A handsome Corn Exchange has recently been erected in the West Street for the convenience of farmers frequenting the Horsham market. This building was opened on November 21st, 1866.

THE UNION WORKHOUSE.

Rather more than a mile to the north of the town, in an open and healthy situation, stands a large Union Workhouse, built to accommodate 255 inmates. A new infirmary has lately been added, at a cost of £2500 for the building, and £700 for furnishing, which is capable of receiving 65 persons.

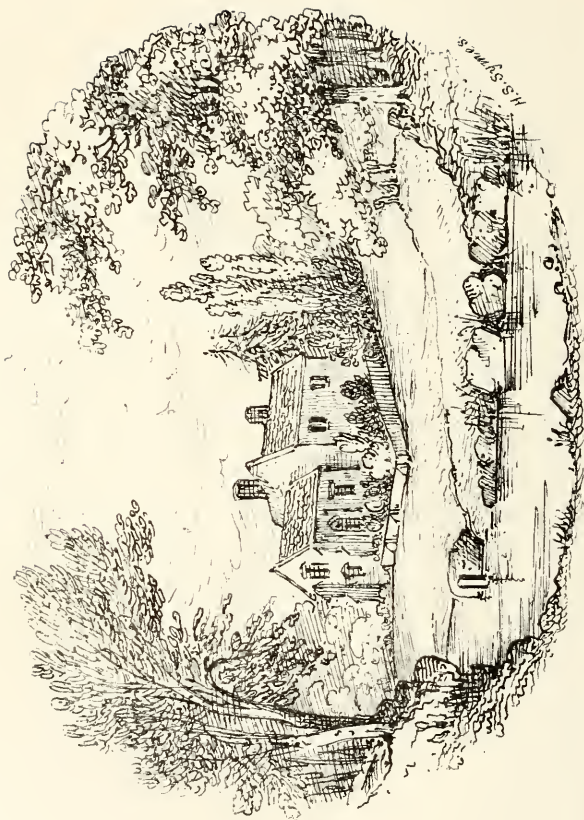
CHAPTER V.

Private Residences and Vicinity.

CHESWORTH.

THIS ancient and interesting building was, as has been stated in the first chapter, the residence of a branch of the family of Lord William de Braose, who landed with the Conqueror. In the 13th, 14th, and part of the 15th centuries, Chesworth must have been a substantial baronial mansion, and attached to it was an extensive manor.

It was here that Edward I. and Edward II. took up their abode when travelling through this part of the country ; and it is probable that King John was occasionally a guest in the house. In 1299 Edward I. spent Tuesday, June 30, at Chesworth, and also the 2nd and 3rd of September in the same year. On the latter occasion he was travelling towards Canter-



Chesworth, Herts. 1865.

bury for the celebration of his second marriage. We have but few particulars to give of either of these visits. It appears that on the 30th of June and 1st of July, one John Whiting (a name not uncommon amongst us now) was paid for carrying the king's letters to the chancellor; and that certain bakers were fined 15s. for deficiency in the weight of bread, and that 40s. was paid in the township of Horsham for transgression of measures. Also whilst here a debt was discharged, cash £4 2s. 11d. for the wine and beer supplied to the royal party at Midhurst and Petersfield. The Lord of Chesworth at this date would appear to have been the William who died in 1326, leaving only daughters. Two years before his death he was again called to the honour of entertaining his sovereign, who we find from the Tower MSS. was at Horsham on Tuesday, September 4th, 1324; and that from Chesworth he dated a permission to Stephen de Power, who was in his service, to delay compliance with a late proclamation, which had ordered him, and all persons possessed of £40 in lands, or rent or fief worth £40 a-year, to take up arms fit for knights before Michaelmas. The king here also granted a pension of £70 to William de Brewosa, who had given to him and his heirs "the vill and castle of Brambre" and Shoreham, valued at that sum.

The king left Chesworth the following day, September 5th. His expenses there amounted to £10 19s. 3½d. On September 3rd the king had been at Shepeley (Shipley), where his expenses amounted to £10 10s. 2¼d. —within a few shillings therefore the same as at Horsham. They are thus detailed, and doubtless at Chesworth they were substantially the same :—

Dispensary, 18s. 11¾d. ; butlery, 33s. 7¾d. ; wardrobe, 4s. 2¼d. ; kitchen, 20s. 1½d. ; scullery, 2s. 5d. ; saucery, 2s. 1½d. ; hall and chamber, 5d. ; stables, 64s. 6d. ; wages, 59s. 9½d. ; alms, 4s. Total, £102 10s. 2¾d.

At Shipley the king received the following presents: 1 cheese ; 17¼ lbs. wax ; 1 qr. 6½ bus. oats ; one and a half carcase of oxen ; 3 carcasses sheep ; 2 pigs ; 1 mullet ; 14 rabbits. And Sir Edward de St. John also presented 2 carcasses oxen ; 2 swans ; 9 pike ; 13 bream ; 1 tench ; 6 large eels. From ten to eleven pounds a day appears to have been the average expense of the king's household whilst on this Sussex progress, besides munificent presents for his table.

William de Braose dying without male heirs, the property passed to his nephew Thomas, son of his half brother Peter ; he lived to the age of sixty-seven, and was the father of two sons, John and Thomas ; John survived his father but seven years, and died in 1368. Thomas was only fifteen when by this brother's death he became owner of Chesworth, where he resided for

twenty years, and died at the age of forty-two, leaving a son aged seven days, who died the following 7th of October, 1395, and a daughter Joan, aged two and a half, who survived her little brother but three days; as appears from "the inquisition taken at Horsham "on the death of Thomas de Braose, or Brewese, "October 22, 1395."

What a sad family history does this brief record disclose! A young wife giving birth to a son and heir, and seven days afterwards called to mourn the loss of her husband, then that of her infant, and in the same week her little daughter: husband, son, and daughter, all swept off in the short space of five weeks, leaving her a childless widow in the ancient baronial residence which was soon to pass into the hands of a distant branch of the family. It appears most probable that some virulent plague or fever was the cause of this sad and rapid mortality.

The next heir was a niece of Thomas de Braose, who died without children; and in 1411 (13 of Henry IV.) Chesworth was in the hands of George Brewse, a collateral branch: and on the failure of the heirs of this line it reverted to the descendants of Aliva, daughter of the William de Braose who entertained Edward I. This Aliva, or Olivia, married in 1298 John de Mowbray, ancestor of the Thomas de Mowbray created Duke of Norfolk in 1398. The

estates passed into the line of the Howards by the marriage of the heiress Margaret de Mowbray with Sir Robert Howard about the year 1476, and to their son John was renewed the title of Duke of Norfolk. This first Duke Howard was killed at Bosworth field. The registers of Horsham do not go further back than the year 1540, otherwise they might have afforded much valuable information respecting the Norfolk family at Chesworth. There are various entries of the burial of the servants of the family in these registers from the earliest dates up to 1550. In 1543 we find that Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Howard, was baptized here. This Lord Thomas, afterwards created Viscount Bindon, was the younger brother of the Earl of Surrey beheaded by Henry VIII. It has been stated that the fourth Duke Howard, Thomas, son of the Earl of Surrey, was also born at Chesworth, but to this, being in the year 1536, our registers cannot bear witness. The exact age of the celebrated earl himself is not known, nor yet the place of his nativity; but it appears very probable that Horsham may have had the honour of being his birthplace.

From the State Papers, cited in the "Sussex Arch. Coll.," we learn that the Duchess of Norfolk was living at Chesworth when she was summoned to London to give evidence respecting Anne of Cleves in

1541: on which occasion Dr. Peters was ordered by the Earl of Southampton and Sir John Wriothesley to Horsham. On December 6th the council gave orders "for the locking up all things in her grace's "house at Horsham." The council in London wrote subsequently to the council with the king, "that "when they wrote that Dr. Peters should go to "Horsham, he being out of town, they (*i.e.*, the "council in London) sent thither in his stead his "majestie's solicitor, who put all things there in order, "and appointed Mr. Carrell, dwelling by, to have an "eye daily to the same." The lady here referred to was the dowager Duchess, Agnes Tilney, wife of the second Duke Thomas, a haughty and intriguing woman, conspicuous in the history of her time. She was the grandmother of the unhappy Catherine Howard (King Henry's fifth queen), whom she adopted, and then carelessly abandoned to the companionship of lowbred and unprincipled waiting-women. Some of the early years of Catherine's neglected childhood were doubtless passed at Chesworth, and one of her servants is mentioned in the State Papers as coming from Horsham.

The following year we find another entry, dated 3rd of November 1542, when Thomas, the third duke, wrote from Newcastle to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, requesting that a letter therein enclosed might be sent

with diligence to his servants at Horsham, to cause them to make provision for his house to be kept there, intending not to be far from the court that winter. This was about four years before the tragic events which embittered the rest of his life.

This great nobleman, who had served his country in court and camp, and who was allied both by blood and marriage to the king, and named one of his executors, was too powerful not to be the object of fear and jealousy, especially to the Seymours, who aimed at the supreme rule after the death of the king, which was then visibly approaching. And none were likely to dispute the honour of the regency with them but the proud house of Norfolk. Lord Surrey is even said to have spoken of his father as the fittest person for that office. This rivalry between the ancient family of the Howards and the newly ennobled Seymours, was doubtless one chief cause, through the influence of the latter, of the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk and his son, the poet Earl of Surrey, in the last days of Henry VIII. The absurd charge against them was that Surrey had quartered the arms of Edward the Confessor on his shield (which he had clearly a right to do), and aspired to the crown. Both of them were convicted of high treason by the too obsequious Parliament; the earl suffered death eight days after the passing of the sentence, but the father's

life was saved by the death of the tyrant himself only a few hours before the time appointed for the execution of the sentence. The duke was, however, kept in prison till the accession of Mary, and in 1547 his vast estates were bestowed on the Lord Admiral Seymour, the brother of the Protector. But he did not long enjoy them, for scarcely more than sixteen months elapsed before Seymour himself was in disgrace with Somerset, thrown into prison, and his property seized.

At this time an inventory was taken by the Crown "of the manor of Chesworth, in the Countie of Sussex," Sedgewick and other parkes with the iron workes in the forest belonging to the admiral. (Edward VI. Domestic vi. Art. 3.) This curious and interesting document furnishes details which enable us to form a tolerably correct idea of the place at that time, with respect to the number of the rooms and the furniture they contained, and also of the furniture of the private chapel. It is remarkable that in this inventory there is no account of stabling, harness, waggons, or any kind of vehicle, nor yet of any horses, excepting geldings in the park. Very possibly we may not possess the whole of the inventory. In some points it gives no great idea of luxury or even of comfort, but as both the Dukes of Norfolk and Lord Seymour had other places of resi-

dence, it is not improbable that some of the best of the furniture may have been removed, before this inventory was made. This appears almost certain with respect to the chairs and tables, of which scarcely any are noticed.

The house appears to have contained eighteen rooms, besides the hall, the chapel, and the offices. Among the latter are specified the kitchen, the pantry, scullery, brewhouse, bakehouse, slaughterhouse, and smith's forge. To the latter was attached a chamber and bedstead, and there were also beds in the slaughterhouse. Some of the rooms were named—as "The Lady of Richmond's chamber," "The late Lord Surrey's chamber." This Duchess of Richmond was Mary, the only daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, and half-sister to the poet Earl of Surrey.

"The Hawle," always an important part in a noble's residence; "The great chamber," answering probably to a modern drawingroom; "The dining chamber," "My Lord's bedchamber," and My Lord's inner chamber," were all hung with tapestry. The subjects of this tapestry are curious.

The stories of hawking and hunting, and of the magistrates, are well known to those learned in such antiquarian researches; the story of Jason is still represented on the gobelin tapestry in Windsor Castle; and the story of the Bishop of Rome is mentioned in

the inventory of the furniture of Henry VIII., as painted on a table of wood at Westminster. Besides the tapestry in these rooms, there are other pieces mentioned without the subjects being named, in the chapel, in the nursery, and other rooms.

The chapel was handsomely furnished, with a variety of altar cloths. One of "red velvet w^t whyte lyons"; two of "satten of Brugges panyd w^t whyte and grene w^t dropps of golde"; another of "red and russat vellat panyd imbrodered w^t Lyons gryffons hedds"; four lynyn clothes, one "covering of red saye for the altare," and two "curteynes of saye"; one "fronte of sarsnet blake and yellow"; one "vestment wyth appurtenances of whyte sattin of Briges"; one "chalys sylver gylte." None of these things are mentioned as being old, only a banner of "clothe of sylke w^t flowers of golde," was "raggid"; venerable, no doubt, from its associations.

A great deal of the furniture in the house, with the hangings and curtains of sarsenet and velvet, some embroidered "with crownes and stars," or with "basketts and letters of golde," or "with dropps of golde," are noticed as "olde and sore woryn," as also are fourteen "cushyns of red damask," and nine carpetts of "Turkeye worke." Much of the furniture had served, doubtless, the De Mowbray and Howard families for generations.

The number of bedsteads mentioned in the inventory is one-and-twenty, besides those previously noticed in the offices ; probably a little straw on the floor served many of the inferior retainers for both bedstead and bedding. There was however a goodly allowance of feather beds, viz. seventy-four, to which 118 blankets appears hardly an adequate supply ; thirteen pillars of down, sixty-three bolsters, nine mattresses "thoroworyn and lyttill worthe," twelve "fflock bolsters" and one pyllow of ffox (*i.e.*, flick, the hair of rabbits and hares), of "coverletts and quylytts," there were of "Dornyx olde xxii."; of coverlett worke xi. ; "whyte and grene cloth w^t. Lyons i."; (white and green were the Tudor colors) ; "quylytts of lynyen cloth olde, xix." Only two chairs are mentioned, one covered with red, the other with black velvet ; and but eleven tables with "trestylls." Of tabyll clothys there were four damask, and twenty-four common ; of towells thirty, four of them "ffyne dyaper werke" ; nine dozen "tabyll napkyns," besides eight of dyaper ; and eighteen "peyer of shets olde and worne."

Among the articles noticed in the "bakehowse," is mentioned "a knyfe to scape the moldyng of brede." In the kitchen were "xx. long brochys" (spits) and fourteen short, thirty-four spits in all, which appears a very large number in comparison with other articles. In the scullery "chargers viii. ; platers ix. dossyn and

ii. ; dysshes ix. dossyn and ix. ; sawcers vii. dossyn and iii. plates ix." : besides other articles.

Besides this inventory of the furniture in Chesworth house, from which we have given the above extracts, one was made of the animals in "Cheseworth, Knapp, Segewyke, Bewbushe, and Shelley Parkes," and "Litile Parke in the Foreste." There were about 480 deer in the parks altogether, none at Knepp; Bewbushe and Shelley are mentioned as one park. The parks also contained about 137 fattening oxen, besides sheep, porkers, and geldings; the porkers were estimated at the worth of twenty pence a-piece, and six oxen had been sold for seven pounds.

The wages due to all the keepers and under keepers is also stated, which gives us some idea of the sums paid for such employments in those days: "Henry ffoyce keper there (*i.e.*, Chesworth) havying for hys ffee yerely vij^l. xxd." The under steward had forty "shillings a year.

There was also an inventory of the iron foundries belonging to the property in the forest of Worth, and an account taken of the value of the iron at the furnaces, the ordinance there remaining, the "shotte," "sowes," "barres," etc.; and the amount of wages due to the workmen, which appears to have been £160! There is also a memorandum: "Item to be remembered, to knowe what the gonnefounders shall

“do, whether they shall caste any more ordynance and
“shott or no, and of what kynde.”

The inventory of Chesworth and the parks, is entitled, “An inventory taken the xx. day off Januarie
“in the seconde yere of King Edward vjth, by Sir
“Thomas Cawarden and Sir William Goryng Knyghtts,
“by virtue off a comyssyon off assistors, wt^h a memoryall
“of instructyons to them directed and delyvered for the
“same purpose by my Lorde Protector’s Grace.”

The inventory of the iron foundries is dated two days later.

It appears from the old records of the priory of Sele, near Steyning, that during the short time that the Admiral Seymour was possessor of these estates he formed a plan of building a town (villages were then often called towns) in the forest of St. Leonard, near Bewebush, to improve the value of that poor land which was connected with the priory. This project of course fell to the ground ; the admiral was beheaded on a charge of treason, his death-warrant being signed by his own brother, the Protector, in 1549 ; and the Norfolk estates in Sussex again fell into the hands of the Crown.

As soon, however, as Queen Mary was firmly settled on the throne, before the Parliament was dissolved the attainder of the old Duke of Norfolk was reversed, and he was consequently restored to his lands,

liberty, and title; this was in August, 1553. He did not long survive the happy change, his death taking place the following year.

There is a pathetic letter extant, written by this nobleman during his confinement in the Tower, which reveals the hardships to which he was subjected, notwithstanding his great age, and which, together with the grief he must have felt for the cruel and untimely fate of his gifted son Surrey, renders it most probable that his health was completely broken before the hour of tardy justice.

In this letter he humbly begs to have some books sent to him from his house in Lambeth, saying that unless he has a book he cannot keep himself awake, but is always dozing, yet is never able to sleep; he also beseeches his "*good masters*" to give him leave to walk in the day-time in the outer chamber of his cell, for the sake of his health, which had suffered much from his close confinement; they can still, as he says, shut him up in his "narrow cage at night." He further craves to be allowed some *sheets* to lie on to keep him warm! Such was the treatment in the Tower of the first peer of the realm, confined for six years on a charge subsequently allowed by Parliament to be groundless; whilst his enemies appropriated to themselves his goods and estates. We can feel, however, but small pity for him when we remember how

hardly he had himself dealt with others in his day of prosperity and power, and especially with his own two nieces, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard.

In the following year, a few months before his death, although in his eighty-first year, he raised 200 horse and 600 foot and marched them against the insurgent Sir Thomas Wyatt: after the suppression of this rebellion he retired to his seat at Kenninghall in Norfolk, where he ended his few remaining days, dying in July 1584. The next heir was his grandson, Thomas, born at Chesworth, according to some authorities, on the 10th of March, 1536, (See "Sussex Arch. Coll.") a leading character in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After all the sufferings of his family, it does appear extraordinary that he had not the wisdom to shun the thorny paths of ambition. The various intrigues in which he was implicated in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, to whose hand he aspired, are matters of history. He was arraigned for high treason in 1572. It is said (see Cartwright, Rape of Bram.) that the duke was arrested at Chesworth, and that the evidences against him were found in letters secreted in the roof, their hiding-place being treacherously betrayed by Hickford his secretary. Being tried by his peers, he was found guilty, and after several delays was executed on the 2nd of June at the

age of thirty-five, and the estates once more became forfeited to the crown.

From this time Chesworth went rapidly to decay, and appears never to have been inhabited by any family of importance. By a survey made in 1608, the house and premises are described as being in a very dilapidated condition, "notwithstanding one "hundred load of wood and coal have been yearly "assigned by his Majestie's woodward for the ayring "of the same, besides tymber for repayring."

The manors of Chesworth and the parks of Chesworth and Sedgewick (then disparked) were at this time held by Sir John Caryle, of Warnham, who died in 1613. After the expiration of a sixty years' lease, the lands were granted by Charles II. in trust for Queen Henrietta Maria, who demised them to different persons in a lease of twenty-one years. At length Charles Eversfield became lessee of the manor, by whose descendants the property was eventually purchased, and by whom probably the family seat of Denne was built. Possibly a part of the old ducal residence was pulled down, and the materials used for the new mansion; certain it is that when Denne was repaired some years ago, oak timber was taken from it which gave evidence of great antiquity.

The situation of Chesworth House is about three quarters of a mile to the south-east of the town, and,

like most other old places, it stands low. It was surrounded by a moat, part of which still remains, and the river Arun runs a little to the south of it. There is some reason to believe that extensive remains of the original foundations exist in the meadows adjoining the portion still left standing, which is reduced to a respectable farm house. Attached to this is the chapel which is complete, though divided into different compartments, and desecrated to the purposes of wash-house, storehouse, and dairy. At one time bedrooms were formed across the whole of the upper part, but some of these were destroyed by fire many years ago. The building has been so altered and defaced to adapt it to its present uses, that it is difficult to trace its original form. That the height must have been greater at one time than it is at present, is evident, especially from the appearance of the wall on the north. The size is 45 feet by 17 feet. The length of the chapel runs north and south, and at the south end it is finished by hexagonal buttresses. On the eastern and western sides of the building are the remains of windows in the perpendicular style, finished with labels at the top, and ornamented with a string course of curious carved brickwork. In one of those on the western side, a three-light window, the original iron stanchions are still standing in the compartments now bricked up. The simple round Norman arch is

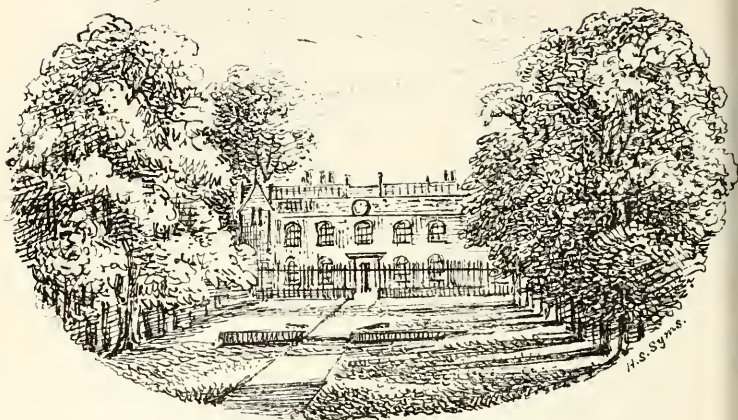
also found in some of the smaller windows ; but as this form was often used when convenient, in conjunction with later styles, especially in buildings of a domestic character, it is difficult to draw any conclusion from it as to date ; the general appearance of the architecture of the remains of this chapel inclining one to refer it to about the period of 1450.

The above particulars, though scanty in comparison with what we might desire to possess, are still replete with interest ; connecting as they do this ancient place with the history of our nation in olden times. The facts thus obtained clearly prove Chesworth to have been, for several centuries successively, the residence of two of the oldest baronial families in England, and honoured with the presence of royalty.

To the thoughtful and imaginative mind, a halo of romance still hangs about this quiet spot. Strange is the contrast which it now presents to the wild and fierce, or to the gay and stirring scenes, which in times gone by, must often have disturbed its repose. The ancient barons were not remarkable for living at peace with their neighbours, and many may have been the hot skirmishes and deadly strifes fought in these meadows ; and that such was the case, is rendered the more probable from the fact, that when the moat was cleaned out some years ago, during the tenancy of Mr. Brooks, a considerable number of human bones were

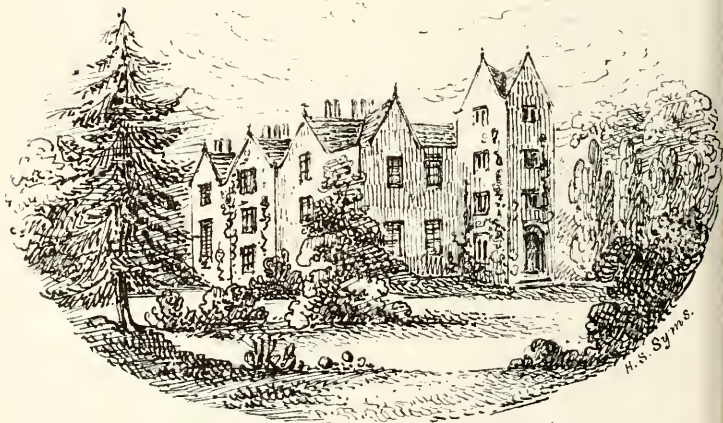
discovered. But to turn to pleasanter thoughts, we may picture to ourselves, the bright retinue of Edward I. wending through the fertile valley, and the princely bearing of their sovereign as he rode amongst them : or again we may fancy the scene enlivened by gallant knights in armour, and among them the noble Surrey exhibiting feats of arms, before stately dames and graceful damsels, habited in the rich costumes of the time. Many such scenes have doubtless been witnessed by old Chesworth ; but as sorrow makes brothers of us all, some minds may be more inclined to recall the bitter seasons of grief and misfortune, from which the exalted position of the owners did not shield them in some instances, and peculiarly exposed them to in others.

It is not surprising that traditions of the ancient importance of this old house, contrasting strongly with its present condition, should have invested the locality with various fanciful and superstitious tales ; telling of the inmates being disturbed by supernatural sounds ; of bells rung by invisible hands ; of distant and unhallowed shrieks ; of bloodstains on the stones which could never be effaced, so that the stones were obliged to be removed in consequence ; and without,—in the fitful darkness of the midnight gloom,—of warriors on horseback seen rushing like a torrent down the neighbouring hill. Similar stories are current of most old



H.S. Syms.

Deane Park West Front 1865.



H.S. Syms.

Deane Park, North East Front, 1865.

places—in fact seem to be a sort of birthright belonging to them; but in this prosaic age they are everywhere fast dying out, and probably will soon be entirely forgotten in connection with Chesworth.

DENNE.

A short distance to the south of Horsham, on the top of a steep and picturesque hill, is the mansion called Denne. The general style of the building is that which prevailed in the time of the Stuarts, though the front is of more modern date. Situated in a deer park reaching to the verge of the town, its octagonal chimneys, gables, and ivied tower form one of the striking features of the neighbourhood of Horsham. From the front of the house a splendid avenue of lime trees leads to the road which passes from London, through Horsham to Worthing. This elevated site presents many extensive views, but none more striking than that which overlooks the town. The parish church, lying at the foot of the hill, is a very conspicuous and interesting object; and the view is further enriched by fine trees and the winding river Arun. The brow of this hill was in old times converted into a ter-

race, and kept rolled and mowed, forming a beautiful promenade much frequented by the inhabitants of the town in the summer evenings ; but this for many years has not been kept up.

The manor of Denne, held of the manor of Washington by a yearly rent of 1s. 6d., heriots, and other services, was part of the ancient possessions of the family of de Braose, and became forfeited to the Crown in 1572, with the other lands of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. In 1594 an award was made by Walter Covert and Sir John Caryle, in favour of James Booth, gentleman, the only son of Elizabeth, widow of Henry Broadbridge, who sold it in 1599 to Stephen Burnham of London, for the sum of £1250. In 1604, Stephen and Martin Burnham, the sons of Stephen, sold it, then producing £417 2s. per annum, to Sir Thomas Eversfield, of Worth, for £5,500. It continued in the possession of his descendants and collateral relations till the death of Sir Charles Eversfield, who gave it by will to his sister, Mrs. Olive Eversfield, at whose death in 1803 it devolved on her nephew William Markwick, Esq., of Catsfield ; and by whose grandson, Charles Gilbert Eversfield, Esq., it is now possessed. The name of Denne (or Dane) Hill, with its neighbouring hill, called Picts Hill, give some reason to believe the tradition that they were in early British history the sites of encampments of these warlike nations. It has been said that



H. S. Syme

Hills, Horseshoe 1849.

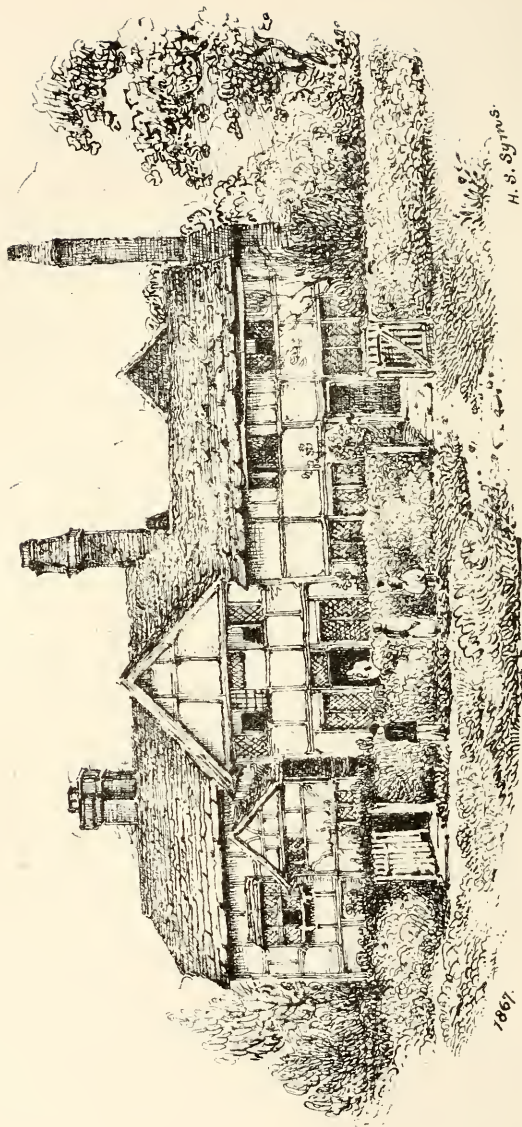
on Denne (or Dane) Hill the Danes assembled to defend themselves against Alfred the Great, after the death of Guthrum their chief.

HILLS PLACE.

This mansion was one of those specimens of the Elizabethan style of architecture, which has never been successfully imitated. It was situated to the west of Horsham, and called Hills from an ancient family of that name. It was a very handsome, uniform building of brick, with stone mullions and groins. The front had two projections, which could scarcely be called wings, taken up with large bay windows; and above the gables were seen those elegant stacks of chimneys which bear a slight resemblance to Doric columns. The entrance was by a flight of steps, which led to a small porch; the whole being a favourable example of the domestic architecture of the period. In front was a lawn and a piece of water. The pleasure grounds were laid out by the celebrated landscape gardener, Brown, known by the name of "Capability Brown." The walks extended a mile in circumference, and were much diversified, in the style of "Old Cowdray." They were shaded by fine trees, ever-

greens, and specially noble cork trees, as well as allspice and other aromatic shrubs. The Arun ran through the garden and paddock grounds.

In speaking of the church, it has been observed that part of the demesne lands were assigned in 1447 by Richard Wakehurst, to found a chantry in the church of Horsham. These were granted in the first instance to Sir Roger Copley, and by him to Sir John Caryle, who in 1608 sold them to Sir John Middleton of Horsham. Thomas Middleton, Esq., the last possessor of that family, was a great sufferer in the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., and was compelled to sell most of his property before the Restoration. This was purchased in 1654 by John Machel, Esq., whose granddaughter married Richard Ingram, Esq., afterwards Viscount Irvine. Her granddaughter married the late Marquis of Hereford, of whom it was purchased by Charles, Duke of Norfolk, in 1811; whose executor sold it in 1816; and it was divided amongst several proprietors. The mansion was taken down in 1819, and no vestige left to mark its beauty, or even its site, except a portion of a still more ancient house, which was attached to it as offices. Horsham has not only to lament the loss of this beautiful place as an ornament to its neighbourhood, but its grounds having been open to the public, must be associated in the minds of the older inhabitants with many pleasing



*North Chapel,
Horsham.*

1867.

reminiscences, as well as regrets, connected with bygone days. The land pays a modus of £2 10s. per annum to the vicar.

NORTH CHAPEL.

Situated on the north side of the town is a very old house, now converted into four separate cottages, which has long borne the name of "North Chapel." It is by some supposed to have been one of the residences of the Hoo family, on what grounds we cannot say ; all traces of its former importance are lost, and at present there is no resemblance even to the offices of a noble mansion in this ancient building. The name is supposed to have been adopted from its vicinity to some long-lost chapel. This is one of those gabled houses formerly so common in Horsham, built with a framework of timber filled up with plaster, well worthy the study of the artist and the architect. It is a fine specimen of a class which is gradually being swept away from this neighbourhood, and replaced by the less picturesque modern architecture.

CAUSEWAY HOUSE.

On the Church Causeway is an ancient building of the time of Henry VIII., the property for many generations of the Hurst family. Here we have the peculiarities of the 16th century on a somewhat large scale: the overhanging floors supported with carved brackets; the eaves projecting over the sides of the house; and the apex, no doubt once surmounted by decorated pinnacles. This house is, with its excellent garden, one of the properties of ancient burgage tenure in the borough.

HEWELLS MANOR HOUSE.

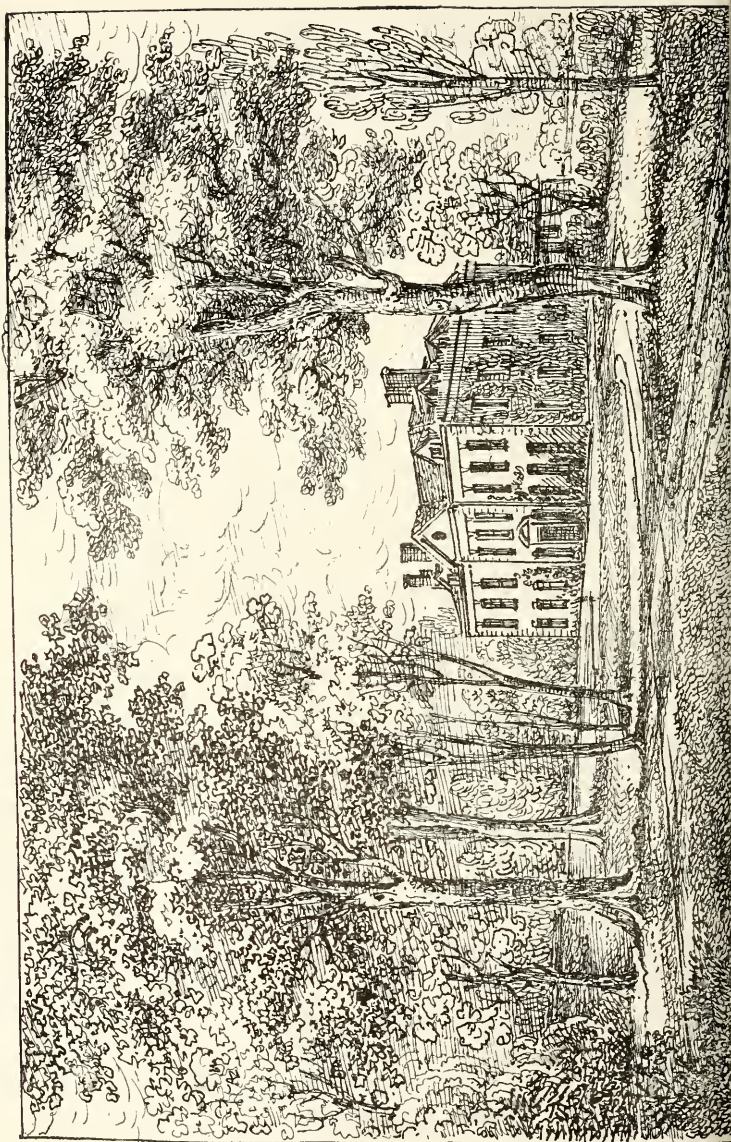
This mansion in the south part of Horsham, leading to the church, was for about 150 years the residence of the Tredercroft family, whose ancestor, Nathaniel Tredercroft, was appointed to the living of Horsham by Oliver Cromwell in 1657. It is now in the possession of H. Padwick, Esq. The manor of Hewells, on which the house stands, belonged to the Priory of Ruspur, and at the dissolution of that religious house was valued at £10 per annum, when it was leased to Henry Foyce and John Hall. In 1608 John Ravenscroft claimed to hold it by indenture of Sir Robert



Causeway House.



*Causeway,
Horsham.*



Southwell, Knt., and Margaret his wife, to Robert Harris for sixty years, commencing from the expiration of the lease of Foyce and Hall. From John Ravenscroft it descended to his granddaughter Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Delves, Esq., who died in 1654, to whose memory the beautiful monument in the church, by Fanelli, is erected.

CHANTRY HOUSE.

This is a plain brick building, standing nearly opposite to the vicarage. It is in no way remarkable, excepting for its name, which proves it to have been anciently connected with one of the chantries in the church. It is the property of Edmund Smith, Esq., in whose family it has been for many generations.

HORSHAM PARK.

Horsham Park, the residence of R. H. Hurst, Esq., is a good specimen of the solid brickwork of the latter part of the 17th, and earlier part of the 18th centuries; the east side of the house having been built considerably before the garden front, which was added by John

Wicker, Esq., about the year 1720. Upon his death in 1767, it descended, with the rest of his extensive property, to his only child and heiress, who married Sir Thomas Broughton. He sold it to William Smith, Esq., whose son sold it to Robert Hurst, Esq.

The grounds contain some fine timber, and in the front of the house there is a tulip tree, remarkable for its height and size, and known to be one of the finest in England.

SPRINGFIELD.

This house was built about 100 years ago, by ——— Blunt, Esq., by whose descendants it is still possessed. It is situated near the town, on the entrance from the Dorking Road; it is a convenient family residence. The grounds contain several fine specimens of the cedar of Lebanon.

HOLBROOK.

In the northern part of the parish is Holbrook. This was formerly a copyhold tenement under the manor of Marlpot, the residence and property of John Manley, Esq., who sold it to Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., K.C.B. The situation of

the house is low, but is backed by rising ground of considerable beauty. In the year 1846, it was purchased by W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, Esq., by whom the house has been considerably enlarged and improved.

MOATED HOUSE.

On the northern side of the parish, a little to the left of the Rusper Road, and near the foot of Hurst Hill, is a Moated House, the property of Robert Henry Hurst, Esq., whose ancestors resided here in the 15th century. It was not uncommon in former days to have moats round country houses standing in remote and lonely situations. No doubt some such protection was very needful in more lawless times than our own, and when population was thin. Moated House is now only a moderate farm house of no architectural beauty.

HAWKSBORNE.

Just below Hurst Hill is Hawksborne, or Alkesborne, a farm and manor, of which the demesne lands were for many years the property of the Tredercroft family; they are now in the possession of Robert Henry Hurst, Esq. It was anciently a manor belonging to

Robert le Savage, Lord of Broadwater and Sedgwick, whose daughter, Hawisa de Nevill, died seized of it in the latter end of the reign of Henry III. ; from her it descended to Hugh Camoys, whose youngest sister Eleanor, wife of Sir Robert Lewknor, possessed it in 1444. Roger Lewknor, her grandson, dying in 1543, it was inherited by Constance, her daughter. In 1585, it was the property of John Pelham.

There are traces of there having been a moat at one time round this house.

COOLHURST.

Coolhurst stands about a mile and a half to the east of the town ; it was formerly the residence of Robert Carter, Esq., and then the property of John Linfield, Esq., and was sold by one of his descendants to the Earl Galloway in 1807, by whom it was greatly improved. It subsequently became the property of Arthur Chichester, Esq., afterwards Lord Templemore, who sold it to the Dowager Marchioness of Northampton, whose daughter, Lady Elizabeth Compton, married Charles Dickens, Esq., by whom the property is now possessed. The house, which has been greatly added to of late years, is now a fine modern specimen of the Tudor style of architecture ;



H. & Syms.

Coolhurst, 1867.

around the top of the house, as a frieze, is introduced in bold old English characters, the 1st verse of the 127th Psalm—*Nisi Dominus*, etc. This mansion stands in ornamental grounds, pleasingly diversified with wood and water, of which last a fine sheet is formed by the influx of the river Arun, the source of which is not very far distant.

ROUGHEY PLACE.

The imagination can scarcely picture the house at Roughey as part of a mansion of such an extent, as to enclose a quadrangle of 120 feet on each side, and to be surrounded by a moat; yet traces of the foundations are said to be discoverable. It is supposed to have been one of the old timber houses, of which there are few or none remaining of any large size, in this part of the country. It was held under the manor of Chesworth, and was the property of Lord Hoo, and probably the residence of his relative, William Hoo, Armiger, who died and was buried at Horsham in 1465. The earliest notice we have of this manor is that in 1390, John Bonwick of Horsham, settled on Simon Andrew, citizen and salter of London, and Agnes his wife, one messuage and eight acres of land

at Roughey. In 1427 a fine was levied by John Michelgrove and others, by which the manor of Roughey was settled on Thomas Hoo, Esq., and Alice his wife. The daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, Lord Hoo, married Sir Roger Copley, in whose family the manor remained till 1634, when Mary, the daughter of William Copley, married William Weston, Esq., son and heir of Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton Place, Surrey. In 1777 Mrs. Melion Mary Weston died, seized of this manor, which she left with other estates to John Webb, Esq., who took the name of Weston. By him it was sold to Charles, Duke of Norfolk, and it is now possessed by his successor. Roughway, Roughey, or Roffey, as it has been variously spelt, is a manor chiefly on the north side of the parish, extending largely into the town of Horsham, and into the parish of Rusper. This part of the parish being a long distance from any church, a small iron one was erected on a piece of ground given for this purpose by the Duke of Norfolk. This building cost about £200, which was generously subscribed by a few individuals, and is capable of containing about ninety persons. It was opened by a full church service on Easter Sunday 1856, since which period a service has been held there every Sunday, which is generally very well attended.

BARRACK FIELDS, TOWER HILL, AND STAMMERHAM.

In the early part of the present century, when it was considered necessary to protect the southern coast from the threatened invasion of the French, Barracks, capable of containing several thousand men, were erected at Horsham, in the beautiful meadows south of the church, which still retain the name of the Barrack Fields. These were pulled down after the peace of 1815; about twelve years subsequently the same fate attended the dépôt for arms and stores which stood on the cross road leading to St. Leonard's Forest, north of the town. Two small brick houses, originally placed on either side of the main building for the residence of those who had charge of the stores still remain, and are commonly called "the dépôt;" till recently a stone was to be seen by the road side, with the broad-headed arrow, marking royal property; and up to the present time two small cannon remain, posted upright by the square brick pillars of the old entrance.

The Barrack Fields are ornamented with some very fine oak and elm timber, but the number of these trees has been most sadly diminished of late years. Formerly the path was lined with them almost the whole distance to the turnpike road, forming a delightfully shady walk. A portion of one of these fields has

been set apart as a cricket ground, which is kept in excellent order, and good matches are often played here.

If we pass through these meadows to the South-water Road, and walk a little way up Denne Hill, we shall see a lane branching off on the right hand, with a footpath on a high bank at the northern side, paved with stepping stones, a fashion much used in parts of this country, on account of the mud of the byeways in winter. This lane and path leads to a straggling hamlet called Tower Hill; the origin of this name is lost in obscurity; if, (as has been said by some,) a faint tradition exists of a tower having once upon a time stood on this spot, it is impossible to trace it to any authority. There are many delightful walks in this direction, abounding with a profusion of wild flowers, in the early part of the year.

After leaving the paved footpath, from which an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained, a lane to the right conducts us to a farm called "Parthings." But if instead of proceeding in this direction, we continue on the other road, we pass through the hamlet of Tower Hill. By this lane we soon come to a footpath on the right, across some fields which brings us to the Old House of Stammerham; formerly the residence of the Michell family, who

lived here in the 16th, 17th, and part of the 18th centuries, and were connected in marriage with many of the county families of the neighbourhood. In 1569 John Michell was owner of the property; Edward Michell in 1615; in 1641, one Edward Michell married Alary Middleton of Hills Place, whose mother was a Miss Eversfield, and Catherine their daughter married Timothy Shelley, of Champneys, in Thakeham. The tradition concerning a John Michell of this family, in 1648, has been already noticed, though that name does not appear in some of the pedigrees corresponding with this date. Robert Michell possessed Stammerham in 1692; he had an only son and heir, Edward Michell, and on his death it devolved on the Rev. Theobald, son of Walsingham Michell, whose sister Mary married John Pilfold. The Rev. Theobald Michell was married twice, first to Anne Pilfold, sister to John, already named; and secondly in 1773, to Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Tredcroft; their only daughter and heiress became the wife of Sir Bysshe Shelley, and was the mother of Sir Timothy Shelley, and grandmother of the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley.

There appears no tradition respecting the style or dimensions of this mansion, and probably the present farm-house comprises only the offices of the former building. The situation possesses many features of

natural beauty; in a ravine in front of the house runs a small stream, one of the tributaries of the Arun.

Returning to the Tower Hill Road, and still continuing southwards, we come to a remarkably picturesque old farm house, with a porch and gable of brick and timber; from a bank just beyond this house a spring oozes out of the rock, and forms a continually dripping well, which has never been known to fail even in the driest seasons. This is an encrusting spring, sometimes erroneously called petrifying; the water, as it runs over objects lying in its bed, leaves a calcareous deposit, and some specimens of encrusted leaves, twigs, etc., may be occasionally found, but the best place being at some distance from the spring's head, is not easily accessible but in very dry weather.

Pursuing our walk along this road we come to a part called "Two Mile Ash," which indicates, we believe, the distance this spot is from Horsham, in the estimation of the country folks, who however are apt to make very long miles; here the lane parts in two directions, the straight road leading us to Shipley, and from it, diverging on the left, is a road by which we may reach Southwater.



Southwater Church.



Southwater Parsonage.

SOUTHWATER.

About three miles from the centre of the town, south of Denne Hill, lies the hamlet and district of Southwater, so called from being south of one of the tributaries to the river Arun, which falls into the sea at Little Hampton, and forms its harbour.

As this hamlet was at too great a distance from the town for the cottagers' children to attend the national schools with comfort and regularity, it was proposed in the year 1842 to build a school house in the district; a grant of land was obtained from Magdalen College, Oxford, a subscription of £160 was raised, and a neat little structure erected, which has been greatly enlarged by the present incumbent, the Rev. A. S. Barwell. This was the first great effort for the improvement of this distant part of the parish. A still more important one followed in 1847, when the late Sir Henry Fletcher offered £1000 towards the endowment of a church, together with the grant of a convenient site, and a subscription towards the fabric, a hearty response was the immediate result of this munificent offer. The first stone was laid on the festival of the Holy Innocents in 1848, and the church was consecrated by the name of "The Holy Innocents," in the summer of 1850. The whole cost of the building, defrayed by subscription, including £700 from the Rev. A. H. Bridges, and about £185 from the societies, was £2000.

This church is much admired, it is built in that later stage of the decorated style sometimes termed flamboyant, which belongs rather to the French than to the English school of architecture. The east window of Dorking church is a good specimen of this style, which has never been common in England.

Southwater Church consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle ; and is 70 feet by 30.

At the east end of the chancel is a three-light window, fitted with stained glass by Clayton and Bell, the gift of the Rev. A. H. Bridges. The centre light represents "The Crucifixion," the two side lights the two great types of this event in the Old Testament ; viz. : "The Offering up of Isaac," and "The Lifting up of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness." Above this window is the text : "Taste and see that the Lord is good," surmounted by an elegant pattern in colour, of vine leaves and grapes. The whole of the east wall is painted with appropriate emblematical designs, the lower part of it in rich diaper work. The chancel is fitted with oak seats having carved finials ; and the floor is paved with handsome encaustic tiles. The lectern is an eagle beautifully carved in oak, with a corresponding pedestal. A carved oak pulpit is placed just outside the chancel, on the south side.

The north aisle is divided from the nave by an

arcade of five bays supported on three octagonal pillars and two carved stone corbels. The capitals of the pillars consist only of simple mouldings.

At the west end of this aisle stands the font on a slightly raised platform. Above the font is a coloured window of two lights: in one of them is represented "The Presentation of Christ in the Temple," and immediately below it "The Murder of the Innocents"; in the other light is "Christ Blessing Little Children"; beneath which is "Christian Baptism."

On the wall is placed a brass tablet with the following inscription:—

"This window is dedicated to the glory of God, and in memory of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., the donor of the site of this Church, and a munificent contributor to the funds for its building and endowment. He died at Ashley Park, Walton-on-Thames, Sept. 6th, 1851, aged 43 years.

"Also, to his three children—Frances Sophia, Emily, and George Philip; in commemoration of whose early deaths this Church was dedicated, under the name of the Holy Innocents, in the year of our Lord 1850.

"'Precious in the sight of the Lord
is the death of His saints.'"

At the east end of the aisle is a small, simple circular window, also with coloured glass; and on the wall the Ten Commandments are painted in fresco.

The roof of the church is open, excepting in the

chancel, where it is ceiled between the ribs and slightly coloured.

On the south side of the church is an entrance porch, lighted by two small lancet windows. These are filled with stained glass, representing grapes and vine leaves ; and in each is a scroll, with the words, "My House is the House of Prayer" on one side, and "O Come, let us Worship" on the other.

A small vestry opens from the north side of the chancel.

There is a pretty little bell tower surmounting the west end of the roof ; and the whole building is surrounded by a nicely-kept churchyard.

The church was supplied until the year 1852, by the vicar of Horsham, with an afternoon service, and an occasional morning service for Holy Communion ; and the attendance of fifty communicants on the first Easter Sunday after the opening of the church, testified how greatly the privileges thus afforded were needed and appreciated. It was next determined to create a district out of Horsham and Shipley, and make Southwater a separate parish, with an incumbent of its own ; accordingly the Ecclesiastical Commissioners assigned a convenient district, and the vicar of Horsham appointed the Rev. Arthur Dendy as the first incumbent. The endowment was made up to £45 per annum, exclusive of the surplice fees. The present excellent

parsonage-house was erected in the year 1853, at a cost of £1500 ; which sum was raised partly by subscription, and partly by the Rev. A. Dendy's liberal donations. After an incumbency of five years Mr. Dendy resigned the living, and was succeeded in 1858 by the Rev. A. H. Bridges, who obtained from Sir Henry Fletcher a valuable addition to the glebe, including the cottage near the church, which he improved and ornamented.

THE FOREST.

St. Leonard's Forest is situated about two miles to the north-east of Horsham, and is in the Rape of Bramber, partly in the hundred of Singlecross, and partly in that of Burbeeck. Though there is little or none of it within the limits of Horsham parish, yet its close contiguity, and the pleasure which rambles in it afford to those who enjoy the beauties of nature, may well entitle it to some special notice in this little work.

This forest is a part of that called in olden times the Forest of Andriswalde, described by the Venerable Bede in 731, as "Thick and inaccessible, a place of retreat for large herds of deer, wolves, and wild boars." It Saxon times it was co-extensive with

the Weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and we trace its existence in the frequency of the name Hurst (a wood), forming part of the names of towns, and villages, as Nuthurst, Hurst-pier-point, Staple-hurst, Hurst-monceaux, Midhurst, and many others.

St. Leonards was once a royal forest, but was granted by Queen Elizabeth to several of her courtiers. A considerable part of it now belongs to Robert Aldridge, Esq., whose family have held it for many years. His residence, which is situated on its borders, is called "St. Leonards," or "New Lodge:" probably from the house of that name at West Grinstead, belonging to the Paulets, from whom the property passed to the Aldridges.

In early times there was a chapel in the forest; the following information respecting it, is from "Cartwright's History":—

"The earliest notice that has been met with (of this chapel) is in the taxation of Bishop Langton in 1320, when it is excused payment on account of its poverty. In 1400 W. Askendon was presented to the chapel of St. Leonards-juxta-Horsham, by the King, during the minority of Lord Mowbray. In the Augmentation Office this chapel is only noticed twice."

"The free chapel of St. Leonards near Horsham, no incumbent, for the priest did give up the same to my Lord of Norff, a lytil time before his attaynder. '*Capella S'et Leonarde per annum, Claire Valet, ix^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.*'"

The site is supposed to be in an enclosure of about

an acre, some two miles from Horsham, near the road leading to Pease Pottage Gate.

At the Crawley Exhibition in 1865, a venerable old key was shown, said to have belonged to the church in the forest.

Near Shelley Park, now part of the Holmbush estate, are twenty-two acres called the "Chapel Fields," in which a chapel once stood belonging to the vicarage of Crawley.

In 1838, this part of the forest was formed into a distinct parish, called the parish of Lower Beeding, a district of the older parish of Beeding; till that time no tithes were paid, it having been a royal forest, but an arrangement was then made between the present owners of the property and Magdalene College, Oxford (who claimed the tithes), by which it was agreed that tithes should be paid, if the College built and endowed a church; in consequence of which, the church of Plumers Plain was built, and it has recently been much enlarged and ornamented by Egerton Hubbard, Esq., of St. Leonards Lodge. A beautiful little district church in the grounds of Charles Scrase Dickins, Esq., was also erected in the same year; and as the parish is large and straggling, another chapel has been added in a hamlet to the north, called Colgate.

There were formerly great iron works in this forest; they were originally worked by the Romans, who

obtained nearly all their iron from Sussex. The trade revived in the 13th and 14th centuries, chiefly in horse shoes and nails; and in the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., it is stated that cannon were cast here. In the sixth year of the latter monarch, February 23rd, 1552, we find a bill was brought into parliament "To avoid the iron mills, near to Horsham, in Sussex." March the 16th it was ordered that the suitors against the Horsham bill shall appear here to-morrow at 8 o'clock. March 17th, Mr. Foscue, with his counsel, Mr. Catline, exhibited certain articles against the bill. March 24th, ordered that the bill for Horsham be engrossed. This is all we can discover about this bill; but it appears that people about this time became much alarmed at the decrease of wood, and would not burn coal in their rooms, as it was considered unwholesome, and therefore got a law passed in 1581 that no iron should be smelted within twenty miles of London, and only a few mines be allowed in Sussex and Kent. Though no doubt the number of mills may have decreased after this bill was passed, still the trade went on, and it is said, that in 1648 Colonel Waller sent troops to destroy the iron works belonging to the crown and the malignants in St. Leonards Forest. The steel and iron of this county were considered remarkably good, because smelted with charcoal. In the reign of James I.,

one half of the iron used in England came from Sussex. It is related that the rails which surround St. Paul's Cathedral are still existing remains of Sussex iron, probably from this forest; they were cast at Lamberhurst, and are said to have cost £11,202 1s. 6d. ("Journal of the House of Commons," Vol. I., page 18.)

Traces of the iron works may still be seen in the cinderbeds which exist in various parts of the forest; there are some fine pieces of water, called the Hammer and Hawkins ponds, on the cross road which runs through the forest to Handcross; these were not formed, as has been supposed, by the excavations made in digging the ore, but arise from embankments thrown across natural valleys in order to get a head of water with which to work the hammers.

About a mile from Lower Beeding church, between Horsham and Handcross, in a district which was formerly forest land, but is now cultivated, some interesting ancient British remains were recently discovered. On the 14th of October, 1864, some workmen engaged in draining a field, near the bottom of Willis Farm, threw out with the earth six fragments of bronze celts, these fragments weighed collectively 2lbs. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.: they consisted of three handle ends, imperfect, and irregularly broken; in form they are very similar to the celts found by the Ven. W. B.

Otter, Archdeacon of Lewes, on the glebe of Cowfold, and described in Vol. ii. of the "Sussex Archæological Collection." The Lower Beeding celts were found lying at the depth of about thirty inches below the surface, in a drifted soil, the edges were rough and sharp; when scraped, the metal was of the colour of copper at one end, and of brass at the other, the soil where they were found shewed signs of a fire having been made there; but no other remains were discovered. They are in the possession of William Egerton Hubbard, Esq., St. Leonards Lodge. The appearance of a fire having been made on the spot where these fragments were found, seems to indicate that celts were manufactured there, and that these fragments were imperfect ones, broken up as useless.

Five of the principal rivers of Sussex take their rise in the forest, within a short distance of each other. The Medway, the Mole, the Ouse, the Adur, and the Arun.

The scenery of the forest, though greatly impaired by the encroachments of cultivation, is still romantic and beautiful; the abundance of Scotch fir and wide expanses covered with heather and bracken, varied with fine sheets of water, may remind the sportsman of Scotland; the glades and dingles are rich in subjects for the pencil, and in the floral treasures, not to be found in our usual walks over those

fertile soils, which yield a richer return to the labors of the husbandman.

There are also magnificent beech trees and fine oaks still remaining. The most remarkable of the latter is a splendid tree called the "Sun Oak," by the lodge at one of the entrances to the grounds of Robert Aldridge, Esq. Nor has the forest home scenery only: some very charming distant views are to be obtained. That near to a farmhouse called Stone Lodge embraces much of the western district of Sussex, sweeping from the South-downs to the Surrey sandhills, on the verge of Hampshire; and the view from the residence of Egerton Hubbard, Esq., is almost unrivalled in its varied beauty. Many years ago there was an avenue of firs called "Mike (or Nick) Mills' Race," about three quarters of a mile in length. It stood on high ground, and was a remarkable feature in the country; but was unfortunately nearly destroyed by a hurricane of almost unprecedented violence, which passed over this part of Sussex on the 29th of November, 1836; and about six years since a fire occurred, which did still further damage; so that now the avenue has disappeared, and its site is only marked by a large number of seedling fir trees, which have sprung up without order or regularity. In an old publication called "The Mirror" there is the following notice of this avenue: "Mike Mills' Race, a

“beautiful avenue a mile and a quarter long, containing “15,000 full-grown trees.” The forest was in older days a famous resort of smugglers: it was one of their resting-places between Brighton and the neighbouring coast, and London. Mr. Aldridge, of New Lodge, well remembers, that when he was a boy it was no uncommon occurrence for thirty or forty fully armed men to ride up the avenue to the house, and that supper used to be spread for them in the servants’ hall, as a sort of black-mail which the inhabitants of lonely unprotected houses were obliged to pay on these occasions. It was the custom of these smugglers also to take the horses from the stables, use them, groom them, and put them back; and so pass on from station to station, up the country towards London, by unfrequented roads.

It is not to be wondered at, that a country so wild and lawless should abound in legends and traditionary tales of a superstitious character, some of which we subjoin, as curious evidences of ancient credulity, and likely to prove interesting to our readers:—

“THE LEGEND OF THE RACE.

“This part of the Forest of St. Leonards was the haunt of a noted smuggler called Mike Mills, whom his Satanic majesty had often endeavoured to carry off in vain. He therefore determined on attacking him in his stronghold, and accordingly met Mike one night accompanied by other congenial spirits,

when old Nick challenged Mike as his property. Mike, nothing daunted, set down his tubs, took advantage of old Nick's age, and challenged him to a race. 'If you can catch me, Nick, before I get to the end of the avenue, you shall have me at once; if not, you shall have nothing more to do with me.' 'Agreed,' says Nick. Away ran Mike, away ran Nick. Nick being of too hot a temperament, was soon knocked up, and Mike won the race by quarter of a mile; from which circumstance the place was named, and Mike Mills rendered immortal."

"THE LEGEND OF THE DRAGON OF ST. LEONARDS FOREST.—
True and Wonderful.

"A Discourse relating

"A strange and Monstrous Serpent or Dragon, lately discovered and yet living to the great annoyance and divers slaughters both of men and cattle in Sussex, two miles from Horsam in a wood called St. Leonards Forest and thirty miles from London this present Month of August 1614.

"Printed at London by John Trundle.

"1614.

"To the Reader.

"The just rewarde of him that is accustomed to lie, is not to be believed when he speaketh the truth; so just an occasion may sometimes bee imposed upon the pamphleting; and therefore if we receive the same rewarde we cannot much belame our accusers—which often fals out either by our forward credulity to but seeming true reports, or by false copies transcribed from other languages which (though we beget not) we foster, and our shame is little the less. But passing by what's past, let not our present truth blush for any falsehood's sake. The countrie is near us, Sussex, the time present,

August, the subject a serpent, strange yet now a neighbour to us ; and it were more than imprudent to forge a lie, so near home that every man might turn on our throats believe it, or reade it not, or reade it (doubting) for I believe, ere thou hast read this little all, thou wilt not doubt of one, but believe there are many serpents in England.

“ Farewell.

“ By A. R.

“ he that would send better news if he had it.

“ In Sussex there is a pretty market Towne called Horsam near which is a Forrest called St Leonards Forrest, and there in a vast and unfrequented place, heathie, vaultie, full of unwholesome shades, and overgrown hollowes where this serpent is thought to be bred, certaine and too true it is, that there it yet lives, within 3 or 4 miles compass are its usual haunts, oftentimes at a place called Fay-gate, and it hath been seene within halfe a mile of Horsam, a wonder, no doubt most terrible and noisome to the inhabitants there abouts.

“ There is always in his tracke or path left a glutinous and slimie matter (as by a small similitude we may perceive in a snaile's) which is very corrupt and offensive to the scent inso-much that they perceive the air to be putrified with all, which must needs be very dangerous ; for though the corruption of it cannot strike the outward parts of a man, unless heated into the blood, yet by receiving it into any of our breathing organs (the nose or mouth) it is by authoritie of all authors, writing in that kinde, mortall and deadlie : as one thus saith ‘ Noxia Serpentum est admito sanguine Pestis.’ (*Lucan.*) The Serpent or Dragon as some call it, is reputed to be nine feete or rather more in length, and shaped almost in the form of the axle-tree of a cart, a quantitie of thickness in the middest, and somewhat smaller at both ends. The former part which he shoots forth as a necke is supposed to be about an elle long, with a white ring as it were of scales about it. The scales along his backe, seeme to be blackish, and so much as is discovered under his

bellie, appeareth to be red ; for I speake of no nearer description than a reasonable ocular distance ; for coming too neare it, hath already been too dearlie pay'd for, as you shall heare hereafter. It is likewise discovered to have large feete, but the eye may be there deceived, for some suppose that serpents have no feete but glide along upon certain ribbes and scales, which both defend them, from the upper part of the throat, unto the lower part of their bellie, and also cause them to move much the faster, for so this doth and rids away, as we call it, as fast as a man can run. He is of countenance very proud, and at the sight or heareing of man or cattell, will raise his necke upright, and seem to listen and looke about with great arrogance. There are likewise on either side of him discovered two great bunches, so big as a large foote ball, and as some think will growe into wings, but God I hope will so defend the poor people of the neighbourwood, that he shall be destroyed before he growe so fledge. He will cast venome about 4 roddes from him, as by woefull experience it was proved on the bodies of a man and woman coming that way, who afterwards were found dead, being poysoned and very much swelled, but not preyed upon : likewise a man going to chase it and as he imagined to destroy it with great mastiff dogs were both killed and he himself glad to return with haste to preserve his own life. Yet this is to be noted that the dogs were not preyed upon, but slaine and left whole—for his food is thought to be for the most part in a conie warren which he much frequents, and it is found to be much scanted and impaired in the increase it had wont to afford.

These persons whose names are heare underprinted have seen this serpent, besides divers others, as the carrier of Horsam, who lieth at the White Horse in Southwark, and who can certifie the truth of all that hath herein been related.

“ JOHN STEELE,

“ CHRISTOPHER HOLDER,

“ and a widow woman dwelling at Fay-gate.”

This is no solitary instance of winged serpents or dragons being believed to exist in those days. Carden says he saw winged serpents at Paris, and one Augustine states that "a winged dragon was brought to Francis (French king) by a countryman, who killed it with a spade at Sancton;" and another writer, in 1543, says "winged serpents came to Stina." The history of the famous Horsham dragon of 1614 must have been developed from an earlier poetic legend, which asserts that St. Leonard himself fought with a "mighty worm in this foreste," the strife was oftentimes renewed in different places, and that wheresoever the saint's blood fell to the ground, there lilies of the valley sprang up. These fragrant and charming flowers still abound in certain spots of the wildest parts of the forest, raising their delicate, graceful blossoms among the heath and bracken.

The following verses prettily embody these traditions:—

"No fairer trees in Sussex wolds
Than those St. Leonard's Forest holds:
There tower the pines and beeches tall,
For masts at sea, or beams in hall.

"The good St. Leonard, patron saint
Of Hastings Haven, lived intent
On saving men by land and sea,
But chiefly those from Normandie.

“ For when the wild and darksome night
Gave tokens dire of wrecks ere light,
The Brother would repair to pray
For Norman barks till break of day.

“ By land he fought a dangerous Worm
Of monstrous size, who for the term
Of countless years consumed the land,
With cries and fears on every hand.

“ Full oft within the dreary wood
He'd slay both man and beast for food ;
For human flesh and oxen meat
(No matter which) to him were sweet.

“ Folks say that in the dreadful fight
He poured his blood, but at the sight
Sweet lilies sprung from out the stain,
Which since have bloomed and bloomed again.”

His chapels, both here and at Hastings, were in the direct routes of passengers from Normandy.

The fact that nightingales do not frequent the forest is also connected with the memory of St. Leonard. When asked what reward he would choose, he prayed that the adders might be deaf and nightingales might not sing.

This legend has also a rather different and less amiable version :—“ The nightingales are said to have “disturbed a hermit at his prayers. He bestowed a

“curse upon them; and from that time they were
“unable to pass the boundaries.”

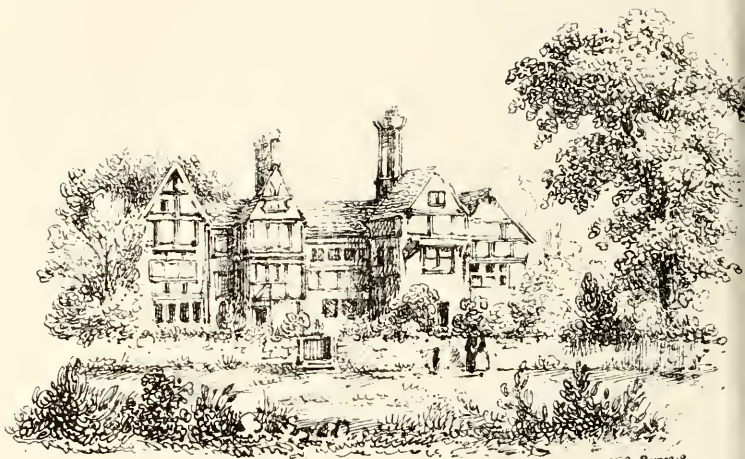
The absence of these delightful songsters in this large wooded district when they are so abundant in Sussex generally, has been the subject of frequent remark and surprise. “Although the countie round
“about,” says Andrew Borde, “yss replenysshed with
“nyghtygales, they will never singe within the pre-
“cincts of the foreste, as divers keepers and other
“credible parsons dyd show me.”

A gloomier piece of folk-lore declares woe to the luckless wight who should presume to cross the forest by night on horseback; for no sooner does he enter its darksome paths than a headless phantom springs up behind the traveller, and by no prayers or menaces can be dislodged until the boundaries are passed.

RUSPER.

The parish of Rusper, (spelled variously in old deeds and documents as Rouspar, Rusparre, Rospere, etc.,) lies about five miles to the north of Horsham, and was so intimately connected with it in early times, that it claims some notice in this history.

The church stands on high ground, and with its



H.S. Syme.

*The Benedictine Convent, called
The Nunnery,
at Ruspur Sussex,
as it stood in the early part
of the 18th Century.
From a Woodcut by W.C. Dendy.*

handsome old tower, is a conspicuous object from a distance. The body of the church, which had become so decayed as to be considered unsafe, has been recently entirely rebuilt by the Broadwood family, who for many years have been large landed proprietors in the parish. The tower is the only remaining part of the original building, which consisted besides of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, of which the two former were the most ancient, though not older than the time of Edward III. The tower is of massive construction, with very strong buttresses. This church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

On the south western side of the parish was situated the small establishment of Benedictine Nuns, who for three hundred years were the rectors and patrons of Horsham Church. When this Priory was founded, and by whom, appears to be a matter of great obscurity: Cartwright in his history of the Rape of Bramber says that it was in the reign of Richard I., by Gervaise, Archbishop of Canterbury, and that he conferred on it the manor of Priestwood, but in Vol. v. of the "Sussex Archæological Collection," p. 246, the writer declares that he has searched in vain for any such name in the Fasti of the Metropolitan See, nor can he find any mention of the grant of the manor in question. The earliest well-authenticated mention of this establishment hitherto noticed, occurs in the

“*Libellas Comitatus Episcopatus et Monasterus Anglie*,” cited by Leland, attributed to Gervase of Dover, the chronicler of Canterbury, who lived about 1200; the notice is brief. “In South Saxon, Prior Rospore.” (MS. in Corp. Ch. Coll., Camb., “Leland Itin.,” Vol. viii.) During the episcopate of Liffred, who was consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1180, and died in 1204, various grants were made to this Nunnery by different pious individuals, and a deed of confirmation executed by the bishop; a translation of which may be seen in “Cartwright’s History.” Among these grants were the churches of Warnham, Ifield, Selham (the two former with the consent of William de Braose), and various portions of land in different places. In addition to these, the possessions of the Priory were further augmented in the year 1231, by the benefactions of John de Braose (killed the following year by a fall from his horse at his castle at Bramber); he bestowed on the Nuns the church of Horsham. This donation is recited in the charter of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester, dated at Rusper, November 17, 1231, ordaining that the Prioress and Nuns should receive the whole tithes of corn, with certain lands, etc., and assigning to the vicar who should officiate in the said church, the small tithes and offerings at the altar, etc., which endowment was confirmed by Stephen de Berksteed, Bishop of Chiches-

ter, July 8, 1281. As owners of Horsham Church, the Nuns became responsible for the due maintenance of its services by priests of their own appointment, to whom were assigned the vicarial tithes. It was also their duty to keep the chancel in repair at their own expense.

It is generally supposed that the present chancel was built by them, and the rest of the church by the parish, about the middle of the 13th century.

Various episcopal visitations of this establishment are recorded in the bishop's registers. The earliest of which we find mention is in the year 1442, by the bishop's commissary. In 1478, Bishop Storey visited the Nuns in person, when the chief matter which called for reproof was their non-observance of the rule of silence. In 1484 he paid them another visit, when three of the Nuns made their profession. Visitations were also made in 1521, 1524, and 1527. In 1484, and 1524, returns were made that the priory was in a state of ruin, and unable to pay the subsidy. A further impression is given of its poverty by the complaint made by one of the Nuns in 1521, that the house was much burdened by the expense of the frequent visits of the friends and relatives of the Prioress, Elizabeth Sydney.

The possessions of the Convent about the year 1320 were valued at £44 7s. 9d., at which time Horsham

Church is set down at £12 6s. 8d., Warnham at £8, and Ifield at £10. The revenues do not appear to have increased, and when it shared the fate of most of the smaller monasteries, and was dissolved in 1536, the valuation was somewhat less, only amounting to £39 13s. 7d. It was at this time granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls, December 12, 29 Henry VIII., 1537, and subsequently came into the possession of a family named Stone, who resided at the Nunnery. In 1717 it was sold by the descendants of this family to Sir Isaac Shard.

In the Burrell MS. we find the following notice of the Nunnery :—

“Mr. Shard's steward gave immediate directions for the demolition of part of the surviving edifice when I was there 2nd of June, 1781, and previously took a neat and accurate drawing of the remains of that religious house.”

A copy of this drawing (taken by S. H. Grimm, in pen and Indian ink is given from one preserved in the Burrell Collection, and it confirms the idea that in this remote woodland district the conventual buildings were constructed with a framework of timber, in conformity with a style very frequently adopted in this country, even in houses of considerable pretensions; and as the establishment was poor, it might very naturally be preferred to more costly buildings of





masonry. The foundations however were doubtless of more solid materials.

The property was sold by Mr. William Shard in 1791, and after passing through several hands, was bought by Thomas Sanctuary, Esq., in 1820. In 1839 the estate was sold by him to Robert Hurst, Esq., of Horsham Park, whose grandson is the present owner; some additions were made in 1840 to the modern house which now occupies the site of the ancient Priory.

In digging foundations for the new buildings many graves were brought to light, supposed to be those of a prioress and certain of the sisterhood; and some curious and very valuable relics were also discovered. The remains of the Nuns were reverently re-interred in Rusper churchyard, and a small tablet affixed to the outer wall of the church, as a memorial of their discovery and removal. The relics consisted of an enamelled cup or chalice; a small gold crucifix; a rosary, or part of a rosary, of amber and jet beads; a gold ring with five little stones, and a circular silver brooch with an illegible inscription, and several pewter cups, resembling chalices, each with a paten. The most remarkable of these relics is the beautiful enamelled cup, an object of a highly interesting character, about the date of the latter half of the

12th century; on the bowl demi-figures of the Saviour and three angels are introduced in enamel; on the foot are four demi-figures holding closed books, doubtless intended to represent the four Evangelists. The cup is of copper, and the whole surface had been originally gilded, both within the bowl, and also externally between the enamelled figures. This is a remarkable example of mediæval art, not only on account of the rare occurrence of any enamelled works of so early a date discovered in this country, but in consideration of the peculiar character of the enamel, which is in most remarkable preservation. This chalice had a cover or paten of gilded copper, engraved, but so much oxidised as to crumble to powder on being touched. The crucifix measures about one-and-three-quarter inches in length; the workmanship may be of the latter part of the 14th century, or very possibly later. The beads of the rosary consist of twelve globular pieces of amber, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and two beads of the same material three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and ten oval jet beads, rather less than half an inch in length. The gold ring has its head formed with four little knobs, arranged lozenge wise, each set with a little stone, and surrounding a fifth stone in the centre; the gems are three emeralds and two amethysts.

The flat circular brooch of silver is of a type of frequent occurrence in the 14th and 15th centuries ; it had been evidently engraved with certain letters, the inscriptions most frequently found on ornaments of this class are the Angelical Salutations and the Titulus, " Jesus Nazaren."

The crucifix, beads, ring, and brooch, were found in the remains of an oak coffin much decayed ; there had also evidently been a staff deposited in the coffin, and it had been gilded, but only a black line of decayed matter remained. This coffin had most probably contained the remains of one of the prioresses. These reliques are in the possession of Robert Henry Hurst, Esq., M.P.

At a short distance from the house is an old well of excellent water, still called " The Nuns' Well." Tradition states that the old convent bell was sunk in the pond in front of the house, and has disappeared in the mud : also that there was a subterranean passage connected with this nunnery.

There is a small farm in this parish which has been owned by a family of the name of Mutton ever since the Norman conquest. The farm is named " Normans." The family have still in their possession " the chest brought over the water" by their ancestor the Norman, who first settled at Rusper.

For further details respecting this Priory see "Sussex Arch. Coll.," Vols. v. and ix.

SEDGEWICK CASTLE,

(IN THE PARISH OF BROADWATER, BETWEEN NUTHURST AND
HORSHAM.)

This castle was situated about two miles and a half from Horsham eastward. It resembles one of those minor castellated buildings, the small dimensions of which would seem to imply that they could not have been the principal residences of their owners, but occasional places of resort only, and probably used as hunting seats. Though this was doubtless the origin of most of these small castles in Sussex, yet this of Sedgewick appears to have been an exception, for there seems every reason to suppose that it was not an appendant to any other castle, but an independent residence. For rather more than two centuries and a half it appears to have belonged to a family known by the somewhat opprobrious title of Le Salvage, or The Savage. They were the early lords of Broadwater, and had considerable possessions in the Rape of Bramber. Robert appears to have been a hereditary name borne by the first five in succession of which we have the earliest notice. The fifth Robert's only child was

a daughter named Hawisa, who was twice married, and died about the close of the reign of Henry III., seized of the manors of Broadwater and Halkerbourne (now called Hawkesbourne) in Horsham. The manor and castle of Sedgewick continued in the family of Le Salvage till the year 1272, when John Le Salvage exchanged them with William de Braose for other lands. By some means or other (probably owing to the confusion occasioned by the Barons' War) this property came into the hands of John de Maunsel: after his death abroad, Sedgewick (which he had license to embattle in 1259) was granted, with other estates, to the younger Simon de Montfort. After the battle of Evesham, Sedgewick was again claimed and repossessed by John Le Salvage, who exchanged it as just mentioned. After the death of William de Braose it continued in his family, and was possessed by Thomas Lord Braose, of Chesworth, the last of his race, who died in 1395. In 1572 the estates, being forfeited, passed through a variety of hands, till Sedgewick was purchased in 1750 by Joseph Tudor, whose great-nephew, James Tudor Nelthorpe, Esq., is the present possessor. Although the portion of the parish of Broadwater on which the castle stands consists at present of 150 acres only, it appears by a deed of 19 of Edward II. that there was a park here of 400 acres: the demesne lands then of this manor must

have extended into the parishes of Nuthurst and Horsham. By a survey of lands in 1608 Sedgewick Park is stated to consist of 624 acres. * At what time the castle was suffered to fall into decay cannot be discovered—probably during its possession by the de Braose family, who, having other residences, would not be likely to keep it up. The form of the castle was circular, the outer wall being about 200 yards in circumference. It was surrounded by an outer and an inner moat; the water of the inner moat washing the walls, which spread gradually at the foundations, so as to form a secure slope for the water to rest upon. The walls of this castle, for about four or five feet from the bottom of the inner fosse, are for the most part perfect, the exception being on the east side, where the ruthless hand of the road surveyor has made considerable devastations. The internal arrangements of some portion of the castle might, by the application of a little pains, be satisfactorily traced, notwithstanding the mass of rubbish which has accumulated between its partition walls; in one of these walls on the east side there is some curious herring-bone masonry, formed of tiles about the thickness of common roof-tiles, but much larger. About 30 yards from the outer moat is a well, beautifully constructed of large blocks of hewn stone. It is called “The Nuns’ Well”—why, it is difficult to say, as this castle was never a

religious house: it is also sometimes called "St. Mary's Well." The form of the windows might be ascertained by a careful examination of the broken pieces of stone, of which they were constructed, now lying about; for those who have despoiled this interesting relic for building or road-making purposes, appear to have had some amount of respect for any wrought stones, and have carefully preserved them. (Extracted from "Sussex Arch. Coll.," Vol. viii.

NUTHURST LODGE.

At a short distance from the ruins of this castle stands Nuthurst Lodge, the seat of James Tudor Nelthorpe, Esq. The view from this house is one of the most beautiful in the county, commanding an extensive range of the South-downs; and in clear weather the sea is visible through Shoreham Gap.

CHAPTER VI.

Biography.

HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY.

THE fact that one of the rooms in the ancient house of Chesworth bore the name of "My Lord Surreye's Chamber" in the reign of Henry VIII., is a sufficient evidence that this illustrious young nobleman and poet had a home at Horsham, and that he, as well as other members of his family, occasionally at least resided here. The date of his birth has never been exactly ascertained: his biographers generally place it between the years 1516 and 1518; and it is supposed by some to have taken place either at Framlingham or Tendring Hall, in Suffolk. In endeavouring to settle this question, it may not have been sufficiently noticed, or indeed known, that Chesworth was at this period one of the

residences of the dukes of Norfolk, and that certainly one at least of the family, a granddaughter of the duke's, was born there.

A few of the leading facts of Surrey's short and brilliant career are all that can be here given.

Bred up in the country, he formed an early taste for active pursuits, and excelled in jousts and tournaments, and the various amusements of the age. In his sixteenth year he was contracted in marriage to Lady Frances Vere, daughter of the fifteenth Earl of Oxford. In the following October he attended the king in his celebrated interview with Francis I. of France, and after the royal conference proceeded to Paris to continue his studies. In the year 1536 his eldest son Thomas was born, who succeeded to the dukedom, and was executed by Queen Elizabeth. Three years subsequently he had a second son, Henry, created Earl of Northampton; and towards the close of this year, 1540, he commenced his military career by accompanying the forces which were to put Guisnes into a state of defence. In 1542 his cousin, Queen Catherine Howard, was executed: nevertheless the king showed some favour towards the family by bestowing on the young earl the Order of the Garter, the highest honour the sovereign has to confer. In 1544 Henry VIII. again invaded France with a large army, the vanguard of which was led by the Duke of

Norfolk. Surrey was appointed marshal, and he more than once distinguished himself during the siege of Boulogne. In his attempt to storm Montreuil he was either wounded or extremely exhausted, and owed his life to the exertions of his faithful secretary, Clere, who had also formerly been his tutor. Clere's own life was sacrificed by his devotion to his friend, and Surrey wrote a touching epitaph on him, alluding to this circumstance, in the following lines:—

“ Surrey for Lord thou chase
 (Aye me ! while life did last that league was tender)
Tracing whose steps thou sawest Reusal blaze
 Landrecy burnt and battered Boulogne render ;
At Montreuil's gates, hopeless of all recure
 Thine Earl half dead, gave in thy hand his will,
Which cause did thee this pining death procure
 Ere summers four times seven thou couldst fulfil.”

In 1545 Surrey was appointed Commander of Boulogne, a post requiring energy, courage, and skill, in which qualities the earl was known to excel. About a year afterwards he was recalled, under the civil pretence of being consulted about the fortifications necessary for the defence of the town, and Lord Hertford was appointed in his place. After his return to England it was insinuated by Lord Grey that the earl had profited by the patronage in his hands as commander. His answer to this accusation was

characteristic and noble : "There are," he says, "in Boulogne too many witnesses that Henry of Surrey was never corrupted by personal considerations, and that his hand never closed upon a bribe : a lesson," he adds, "which he learned of his father, whom he desires to imitate in this as in all other things." From this time an increased jealousy appears to have sprung up between him and the Earl of Hertford ; and Surrey was often heard to express himself with much asperity of his rival. In July, 1547, he was for an offence of this kind arrested and confined in Windsor Castle for a short time, but again officiated at Court in the following August. His enemies, however, were bent upon his destruction. The circumstances of his impeachment, which resulted in his execution, are sufficiently well known, and as they are noticed in this book under the head of Chesworth, need not be repeated. He was brought to trial for high treason at Guildhall, in January 1548. He defended himself with great ability and courage ; but neither eloquence nor innocence were able to avail him, and he suffered death on the 21st of the same month, only eight days after the passing of the sentence. He was probably in his thirtieth year.

His body was buried in the Church of Allhallows Barking, Tower Street, but subsequently removed by his son, the Earl of Northampton, to Framlingham,

where he erected an elevated tomb to his memory, with the effigies of the earl and his wife.

There is a curious inventory extant of Surrey's rich wearing apparel, which was divided between the Seymours and others, his enemies, who were not above laying their hands on such spoil.

Surrey left about fifty songs and sonnets behind him ; and to all of them belongs the high praise that there is not one word or allusion to which the most fastidious person could possibly object : and this is the more remarkable when we take into consideration the age in which he lived, and no slight proof of the purity of his mind. He also wrote in verse on the five first chapters of Ecclesiastes, and a paraphrase on several Psalms, and translated the second and fourth books of Virgil's "*Æneid*" into English blank verse. Dr. Nott remarks, that by a single effort of genius Surrey corrected a nation's taste. That great change which took place in the 16th century in our national poetry was chiefly owing to his influence : he perceived that some alteration in our versification was needful ; and those laws which he established have been adopted by our standard writers ever since. He also first introduced the use of blank verse, guided solely by his own judgment and taste.

The romance attached to Surrey's name, from his supposed passion for the "fair Geraldine," is not to

be taken as a reality, but as a poetic fiction. In support of this view, it may be mentioned that the only person answering in any degree to the description given of the country and parentage of Geraldine in the earl's celebrated sonnet, was a powerful nobleman's daughter, brought up with the Princess Mary, and aged at that time not more than twelve years. Besides this, Surrey was married young; and there is no evidence that he did not live happily with his wife, whom he made a special request to be allowed to have with him when he was Commander of Boulogne; and his poem, "The Complaint of the Absence of her Lover being upon the Sea," bears evidence of being dictated by the affection which subsisted between them. The legend of Surrey's far-famed travels and tournaments in Italy to support the charm of his mistress, was a romance of subsequent writers, and appeared first in a book published in 1594. Surrey never was in Italy. Dr. Nott, in his edition of the earl's works, has headed as "An Address to Geraldine" the greater part of his sonnets—not only without authority, but in contradiction to the older and all the other editions of his poems.

THE REV. HUGH JAMES ROSE.

This eminent man, who was for seven years vicar of Horsham, was born January 9th, 1795. He received his early education from his father, the Rev. W. Rose of Aberdeen (descended from an ancient Scotch family), who was at that time curate of Little Horsted, in this county. He was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in October 1813. In the following year he gained a first Bell's Scholarship; in 1817 took his B.A. degree, with the rank of 14th Wrangler, and was declared first Chancellor Medallist of the year; and in 1818 he won the first Member's Prize for a Latin dissertation. In December of the same year he took holy orders, and became curate of Uckfield, where he continued to officiate, and took pupils, until he was preferred, in 1821, to the vicarage of Horsham by Archbishop Manners Sutton, chiefly through the influence of the Rev. P. Woodward of Westgrinstead. Not long before this event he married Anna Cuyler, youngest daughter of Captain Mair, of Hill House, Richmond, Yorkshire. Unfortunately Mr. Rose soon found that his health, even though assisted by curates, was unequal to the work of an extensive and populous parish, and to the fatigue of reading and preaching in his large church. He suffered much from asthma, and in 1824 was compelled

to try the effects of change and travelling abroad, from which he derived, for a time at least, considerable benefit. In the following May he returned to Horsham, and remained five more years, and in spite of the disadvantages of continued ill health, was the means of great usefulness in the parish, which had been previously much neglected; and his memory will always be regarded in the place with gratitude and affection.

In 1830 he was presented to the living of Hadleigh in Suffolk; but his health again failing, he exchanged this valuable preferment for the little benefice of St. Thomas, Southwark, which he retained till his death. In 1836 he accepted with some hesitation the responsible situation of Principal of King's College, London, which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were anxious he should fill; and he devoted himself with much energy to the interests of the foundation.

Two years after this, his health becoming much worse, it was arranged that he should spend the winter in a warm climate. He proceeded to Italy, accompanied by his wife. His illness increased on the journey; and on reaching Florence they took up their abode in the well-known Pelecano Hotel; where, in spite of the most assiduous care, he died on the 22nd of December, 1838, in the 44th year of his age. He had no children.

Notwithstanding continual suffering, and the fatigues of parochial and other duties, Mr. Rose, with the characteristic energy of his nature, always found some time to devote to his favourite literary pursuits. He wrote many able pamphlets and reviews; also discourses on the state of the Protestant religion in Germany. He was editor of the "British Magazine," and also of a large and important work, called "The Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and joint-editor of "The Theological Library." He published many excellent divinity lectures, especially those on the Evidences of Christianity, and an Ecclesiastical History. His most important work was his Biographical Dictionary, which would have been the best of its class, had he not been obliged disproportionately to shorten the latter lives, owing to the want of adequate support in the expense incurred. During the latter years of his residence in Horsham he was repeatedly appointed select preacher at Cambridge, and in 1829 Christian Advocate. In 1833 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was solicited to accept the Divinity Professorship of the University of Durham, which his health would not admit of his holding. It should be noticed, that during his first visit to Italy Mr. Rose was mainly instrumental in providing for the due celebration of the Anglican worship at Rome, and in establishing

the English chapel, a little beyond the Porto del Popolo, which still exists.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

Horsham has few associations of greater interest than its connexion with the gifted and ill-fated poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley. He was born on the 4th of August, 1792, at Field Place, on Broadbridge Heath, in the parish of Warnham, about two miles from Horsham.

His grandfather, Bysshe Shelley, was created a baronet in 1806, by the title of Sir Bysshe Shelley, of Castle Goring. He was twice married, first to Mary Catherine, heiress of the Rev. Theobald Michell, of Stammerham, in Horsham parish; and secondly to Elizabeth Jane Sidney, sole daughter and heiress of William Perry, of Wormington, in the county of Gloucester, and of Surville Park, in the county of Bucks, and in right of her mother, heiress of Penshurst, in the county of Kent. He was a man of eccentric habits, and passed the last twenty years of his life in a small house in Horsham, near the Free School, now known by the name of "Arun Cottage." At his death he was succeeded by his son, by his first wife, Sir Timothy, who married

Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Pilfold, Esq., of Etchingham, in the county of Surrey; and their eldest son is the subject of this memoir. Having received the rudiments of his education from the Rev. Mr. Edwards, vicar of Warnham, he was sent at the age of ten to a boarding school at Brentford, where he spent his time anything but happily. He had, however, the companionship of his cousin, Thomas Medwin, with whom he continued in after life on terms of the closest intimacy: and in whose interesting memoirs will be found fuller details of his life than our limited space will admit of our giving. At the age of thirteen he was removed to Eton. Here his whole nature and ideas of justice rebelled against the system of fagging, and being treated with great harshness, both by masters and boys, he became more than ever silent and thoughtful and shut up within himself. He spent his vacations at Field Place; and amidst the scenes of his childhood produced his first poems, which were printed and circulated among his friends; he also published two novels. At the age of eighteen he wrote "Queen Mab," a marvellous production for one of his years; it was published some time afterwards without his sanction or approval, and much to his regret, as we learn from his letter to the editor of the "Examiner" in 1821, in which he disclaimed its crude and imma-

ture moral and political speculations ; its publication was much to be deplored, and it militated against Shelley throughout his whole after life. In 1810 he was entered at University College, Oxford, where he continued to be as recluse in his habits as he had been at school ; frequently he would read for sixteen out of the twenty-four hours, and studied with great ardour the physical sciences. He was particularly fond also of Greek, which he read with the greatest facility. When only nineteen he published a pamphlet embodying the arguments of Voltaire, and the false philosophy of that school, which was speedily circulated amongst those in authority. This reckless act of folly coloured all his subsequent life. It led to his expulsion from his College, after which his father discarded him ; and his engagement to his cousin, Miss Grove, to whom he was devotedly attached, was broken off. It is greatly to be regretted that the young poet at this critical period of his life did not meet with gentle treatment—for his was a disposition to be more easily led by kindness than driven by harshness. He soon withdrew from all home associations and went to London, where he met Miss Harriette Westbrook, who was neither his equal in social position, nor in any way suited to him ; after a short acquaintance they were married at Gretna Green in 1811. After residing for a year in a cottage

at Keswick they went to Ireland, then in a disturbed state. Shelley there published a pamphlet advocating moderate firmness rather than open rebellion, which had an immense circulation. On quitting Ireland they lived for some time in Wales. The marriage proved a very unhappy one, and after the birth of two children a separation took place by mutual consent in 1814. Shelley passed that summer in Switzerland, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Lord Byron. At this period of his life he was reduced to great pecuniary straits, till he discovered that he had the power of raising money on the family estates. His father, Sir Timothy, who still continued estranged from him, was at last induced to come to an arrangement, and allowed him an annuity of £800 a year. In 1816 he again visited Switzerland, but was recalled by the tragic fate of his wife, who committed suicide by drowning, which was a great blow to him, and also exposed him to much unmerited obloquy. At this time an application was made by Mr. Westbrook to deprive him of the guardianship of his children, which was successful, and caused him the greatest grief, and was undoubtedly unjust, for however objectionable many of the sentiments in his earlier productions may be, it has always been admitted that he was a man of pure moral character. Shortly after the death of his wife he

married Mary Wolstencroft Godwin, daughter of the author of "Political Justice," and herself the authoress of "Frankenstein."

For some time they resided at Great Marlow, where he wrote "Alaster; or, The Spirit of Solitude," and "The Revolt of Islam." Shelley's health was at this time in a precarious state; this, together with other reasons, induced him early in 1818 to again quit England with his wife for Italy.

Every year from this date to 1821, the last of his life, gives evidence of Shelley's untiring intellectual energy, in the production of numerous poems and other pieces.

After spending some time in Rome and Naples and various places, Mr. and Mrs. Shelley engaged a house at Lerici, on the Bay of Spezzia; and it was here that he met with his premature and lamented death. On the 8th of July, 1822, he set sail in his little schooner yacht, a vessel wholly unfit to encounter the squalls of the Mediterranean, accompanied by his friend Captain Williams, to meet Leigh Hunt, who was with Lord Byron at Pisa. A few days after, Shelley left his friends, intending to return with Captain Williams, and set sail in spite of the unfavourable change in the weather, with an English boy named Charles Vivian added to their party. They were off Via Reggio, at some distance from the shore, when a storm was driven over

the sea which enveloped all in darkness ; the cloud passed onwards, but their little schooner had vanished. At the end of a dreadful week of suspense, the worst fears of his friends were confirmed ; the body of Shelley was washed on shore near Via Reggio ; that of Captain Williams at a spot about four miles distant, but that of Charles Vivian was not found for three weeks afterwards. The bodies were burnt in accordance with the Italian laws of quarantine, in the presence of Lord Byron and L. Hunt ; and Shelley's ashes were afterwards enclosed in an urn and deposited in the English Cemetery at Rome, by the side of his infant son, William.

Sir Timothy Shelley died in 1844, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Sir Percy Florence Shelley, the only surviving son of the poet, whose eldest son died in 1826, and was buried at Warnham.

There is, unfortunately, no good likeness of Shelley extant : his biographers describe him as fragile and delicate in appearance, his head and features remarkably small, his smile one of extreme sweetness, and his expression full of animation and intellect.

THE REV. H. MICHELL.

This learned and excellent man, born at Lewes, and for forty-five years vicar of Brighton, was a descendant of the Michells of Stammerham in this parish, one of whom lost his life fighting for Charles I., as previously noticed. His society was much coveted by the great and learned who resorted to Brighton, and amongst others by Dr. Johnson. As a scholar he was remarkable, especially in the Greek language. He published a brilliant essay in Latin on the influence of music in disease, and a political pamphlet on the Colonies; and left behind him some Latin MSS. He was well versed in antiquities, and a correspondent of Sir William Burrell. He died 1789, aged 75. The present vicar of Brighton, the Rev. Henry Michell Wagner is grandson, maternally, of the subject of this brief memoir.

There are descendants of this ancient family still residing in Horsham.

THE REV. THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

This learned man was presented to the living of Horsham by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1742. He was the author of several classical and theological

works, among which were the following: "The Usual Interpretation of δαίμονες and δαιμονία in the New Testament, asserted on Luke xiii. 32." "The Use and Scope of the Ceremonial Law briefly represented, on Gal. iii. 19." "Some Sermons on Special Occasions." "Xenophon de Cyri institutione Gr. cum Latina versione;" and "Xenophon de Cyri Expeditione, Gr. cum Latina versione, Tabula, Geographica." He died about the year 1769.

BERNARD (OR BERNABY) LINTOTT.

This personage, member of a family evidently of Norman origin (there being two places so-called in Normandy), was an eminent publisher in London in the end of the 17th and early in the 18th century; and was born in 1675. His dealings were chiefly with dramatic authors; but he also published many poems. Swift, Young, and Pope, allude to him in their works—the latter with the epithet of Lofty Lintott, probably from his aspiring disposition. Retiring from business in his old age, and settling in his native air, he was nominated high sheriff in 1785, but died before taking office; his son, Henry Lintott, of "London, Printer, and of Southwater, Horsham,"

was appointed in his stead. Henry Lintott had an only daughter, Catherine, who on her father's death carried on a lucrative business as a law printer. She married Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., and died in 1816, aged 85.

Some collateral branches of the Lintott family are now living in Horsham.

MATTHEW CAFFYN.

Matthew Caffyn was born in 1628, at a period when religious questions were peculiarly unsettled. He went to Oxford with a view to holy orders, but taking up with heterodox doctrines, on certain points, he was dismissed from the University, and afterwards from the assembly of orthodox dissenters, and became a leader of considerable note among the general Baptists. Nonconformity in those days being a legal offence, he suffered much for his opinions, which he was fond of propagating with great energy and zeal. He lived in a farm on Broadbridge Heath, and died in 1714, at the age of 86.

We find the name of R. Kaffyn as vicar of Horsham in 1560, this probably was some relative. Descendants of this family still live in the place.

NICHOLAS DE HORTRESHAM (OR HORSHAM.)

A physician in the reign of Henry VI., of much eminence among the nobility and men of learning, and the author of several medical works, is generally supposed to have been a native of this town.

CHAPTER VII.

Parliamentary History.

ALTHOUGH this borough is of considerable size—formerly one of the most important in the county, as well as one of the earliest represented in the kingdom—yet the inhabitants in general, previous to the Reform Bill, had no share in the election of their representatives, the right of voting being confined to the owners of burgage tenements and burgage lands. Some of these burgages had buildings upon them, whilst others had none. The precise situations and dimensions of them were exactly known and carefully preserved by those politically interested in their possession, since no other species of property, however valuable, gave a right to vote.

In 1611 there were 54 tenants ; in 1750 these had increased to 85 ; and in 1754 a decrease appears, the number being 81.

The first return for Horsham was in the 23rd year of Edward I. (1295). No event of importance is on record respecting the early representation of the town till the year 1678, when a release was given on the 17th of February, by Anthony Eversfield and John Machell, to the corporation of Horsham, of all wages due to them as representing the borough of Horsham in Parliament—an act which appears to have been general at this period among members whose constituents were anxious to be freed from the burden.

We have no notice of a contest till the election in 1714-15. The candidates were the Hon. Arthur Ingram (who in 1721 succeeded as Viscount Irvine), and James Ingram, Esq., on one side; and Sir Harry Goring and Charles Eversfield, Esq., on the interest which afterwards belonged to the Duke of Norfolk. At the close of the poll the numbers were—for Charles Eversfield 36; for James Ingram 38; for the other two candidates 33 each. The bailiffs made a return of Charles Eversfield and James Ingram. Against this return a petition was presented, but without success.

The inhabitants of Horsham were decidedly opposed to the passing of the Septennial Act; and on 25th April, 1716, a petition was presented against the bill, in which it was stated that the petitioners “looked upon it as an overturning of the constitution, and as “an infringement of their liberties.” The House

took offence at the boldness of this language, and rejected the petition.

In the year 1790 a contest again arose between the Norfolk and Irvine interests; the duke's candidates being Timothy Shelley and Wilson Braddyls, Esqrs., whilst Lady Irvine supported Lord William Gordon and James Baillie, Esq. At the close of the poll the duke's candidates were considered duly elected; against which those supported by the rival interest petitioned, and were eventually seated, on the ground that the majority for the sitting members had been obtained by the bailiffs rejecting the votes of every burgage holder who had not been presented by the homage jury of the Lords' Court, and who therefore did not appear on a certain roll called the Burgage Roll (though this ceremony had never been decided to be absolutely necessary); and also by the practice of dividing the burgage tenements into parts, and giving each tenant of a split burgage a separate vote; which practice the House did not recognise.

In 1806 another contest took place, which resulted in the remarkable case of the double return for the borough of Horsham. The candidates on the Irvine interest were John Henry, Viscount Fitzharris, and the celebrated Henry, Viscount Palmerston, whose death whilst Premier of England, at a ripe old age, was mourned by his country in 1865. On the part

of the Duke of Norfolk the candidates were Lieut.-Col. Francis John Wilder, and Major Loveday Parry Jones. The numbers for the Norfolk candidates were 44 each ; for the Irvine candidates 29 each ; and the bailiffs declared Messrs. Wilder and Jones duly elected ; but on its being contended by Viscounts Fitzharris and Palmerston (who had no votes for split burgages among their numbers) that they ought to be returned, the bailiffs were prevailed upon, with the consent of the counsel on the other side, to make a double return—by one indenture returning Messrs. Wilder and Jones, and by another the Lords Fitzharris and Palmerston ; and all the four candidates went up to the House of Commons as duly elected members for the borough of Horsham. Against these returns three petitions were presented ; two of these were by the candidates, and one by the voters. In the following year the case was heard by a parliamentary committee, and decided against Lords Fitzharris and Palmerston. The details of this singular electioneering episode are tedious and uninteresting to the general reader, and may be seen more at length in Horsfield's "History of Sussex," taken from Copley's "Case of the Double Return for Horsham."

After this no more contests were attempted ; indeed, there were no subsequent elections till 1812 ; and in the previous year the duke had purchased of the

Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford the whole of the late Lady Irvine's property in Horsham, the marquis having married her daughter and heiress. The duke thus became the sole possessor of the patronage of the borough.

The political history of this place shows, perhaps more clearly than most others, the evils of the old electioneering system, and how indisposed the members of the House of Commons were at that time to allow any patronage to be lost or impaired: hence their determined opposition to the splitting of burgage property, by which possibly a more numerous and freer constituency might have been created.

Horsham in the first proposed Reform Bill retained both its members; in the Reform Bill as amended, however, it was placed in Schedule B., and doomed to lose one of its representatives. By the Reform Bill passed in 1832 the limits of the borough were extended, and it now includes the whole of the parish. Since the commencement of this new era the political history of Horsham has not been sufficiently unlike that of other boroughs of the same size and character to call for any lengthened account. At the first registration of electors the numbers stood as follows:—

£10 occupiers	.	.	.	250
Burgage tenants	.	.	.	7
				<hr/>
Total				257

From that time the £10 occupiers have steadily increased and the burgage tenants diminished, till at the registration in 1866 they stood as follows :—

£10 occupiers	.	.	.	419
Burgage tenants	.	.	.	1
				Total
				420

During the same period the population has gone on increasing, though in a lesser ratio :—

In 1831	.	.	.	5105
In 1841	.	.	.	5765
In 1851	.	.	.	5947
In 1861	.	.	.	6747

And the value of property has also very largely increased. It is not easy to make an accurate comparison on this subject, on account of the different manner in which the valuations have been made at different times ; but it appears that in 1815 the value of real property, as assessed to the Poor Rate, was £6684. In 1856 the gross estimated rental was £25,135, and the net rateable value £19,004 ; and in 1866 these figures had increased to £32,097 gross, and £26,281 net value.

The first election after the Reform Bill took place on 11th December, 1832, when at the close of the poll the numbers stood—

R. H. Hurst, Esq.	. . .	114
Edward Blount, Esq.	. . .	74
		<hr/>
Majority		60

The question in this contest was not one of political principle, but whether the constituency should return Mr. Blount (looked upon as the nominee of the Duke of Norfolk), or should assert its independence of the power which had hitherto been paramount in the borough.

The next contest took place in December, 1834, when the numbers were—

R. H. Hurst, Esq.	. . .	127
Thomas Broadwood, Esq.	. . .	124
		<hr/>
Majority		3

This contest, which was of a political character, was followed by a petition; but the successful candidate at the poll was declared duly elected.

At the next election, in August, 1837, at the close of the poll the numbers were—

R. H. Hurst, Esq.	. . .	147
Thomas Broadwood, Esq.	. . .	145
		<hr/>
Majority		2

In July, 1841, the Hon. R. Campbell Scarlett was returned without opposition, Mr. Hurst having retired from the contest. Mr. Scarlett succeeded his father

as Lord Abinger in May, 1844, when R. H. Hurst, Esq., was elected without opposition.

At the next general election, in July, 1847, Mr. Hurst retired from Parliament, and a contest ensued, when at the close of the poll the numbers were—

John Jervis, Esq.	. . .	164
W. R. Seymour FitzGerald, Esq.		155
		<hr/>
Majority		9

This election was, by a committee of the House of Commons, on 23rd March, 1848, declared void, on the ground that Mr. Jervis had been guilty of treating; and a new election took place on 29th June, 1848, when at the close of the poll the numbers were—

W. R. Seymour FitzGerald .	182
Lord Edward Howard .	115
<hr/>	
Majority	67

But on 4th September a committee of the House of Commons determined that Mr. FitzGerald was not duly elected, and gave the seat to Lord Edward Howard, on the ground that Mr. FitzGerald was disqualified from sitting in Parliament for the borough of Horsham on account of having been, by himself and his agents, guilty of treating at the election of 1847.

In July, 1852, Mr. W. R. S. FitzGerald was re-

turned without opposition ; and in 1857 was returned after a contest with James Scott, Esq., the numbers being—

W. R. S. FitzGerald . . .	172
J. Scott . . .	117
	<hr/>
Majority	55

In February of the following year Lord Palmerston's ministry resigned (being beaten on their bill to prevent conspiracy to murder), and Lord Derby came into office, and appointed Mr. FitzGerald Under-Secretary of State.

In March, 1859, Lord Derby's government being beaten by a majority of 39 on the second reading of their Reform Bill, the Parliament was dissolved, and an election took place in April. The new Parliament met on the 31st of May, and the amendment to the Address proposed by Lord Harrington was carried against the Government by 323 to 310. On this Lord Derby resigned, and Lord Palmerston again accepted the office of Premier.

The next general election was on the 12th of July, 1865, when a contest took place, and at the close of the poll the numbers were—

R. H. Hurst, Esq.	164
W. R. Seymour FitzGerald, Esq.	159
	<hr/>
Majority	5

This was followed by a petition ; but a committee of the House of Commons declared that R. H. Hurst, Esq., was duly elected.

W. R. Seymour FitzGerald, Esq., was made a Privy Counsellor in November, 1866, on his acceptance of the office of Governor of Bombay—and subsequently received the Order of the Star of India.

The election in Horsham in 1832, and for many years after, were gay and animated scenes—very different from the dull business-like proceedings of the present day. The candidates paraded the streets, preceded by bands of music, and by flags and banners of their respective colours, with distinctive mottoes and devices, accompanied by crowds of their supporters and friends, all wearing colours. On the day of the nomination these flags were conspicuously placed among the people, before the hustings on the candidates' respective sides. The legislature however, thinking perhaps that these demonstrations helped to augment popular ferments, put a check to such proceedings : but since elections, to say the least, are not more peaceful than formerly, but rather the contrary, it appears probable that these harmless displays were to a certain degree useful outlets for the excitements inseparable from great party struggles.

REPRESENTATIVES.

EDWARD I.

1295	Walter Randolph.	Walter Burgess.
1300	Robert Godefray.	The same.
1302	The same.	The same.

EDWARD II.

1307	The same.	Martin le Peck.
1309	Ralph de Horsham.	Robert Olyver.
1311	Robert Godefray.	Robert atte Lynde.
1313	The same.	William atte Lynde.
1313	The same.	Richard de Stanstret.
1320	Richard atte Boure.	The same.
1321	John le Rede.	Andrew atte Wode.
1322	Richard Stanstrete.	John de Boteler.

EDWARD III.

1328	Thomas le Glovere.	John Smith.
1330	John Neel.	John Botteler.
1330	Ralph de Moore.	Martin Kuznuzere.
1332	John Godfray.	John Merchaund.
1335	Robert Fletcher.	Robert Gretesnuth.
1336	Robert Cock.	Peter Tournour.
1337	Richard atte Staystrite.	Richard Soure.
1340	Walter Rundekin.	Oliver Skylling.
1341	John Randulph.	John Botteler.
1346	Caclulce Manca.	
1348	Walter de Randekyn.	John le Nyweybakere.
1350	The same.	John atte Moore.
1355	The same.	John Randolph.
1375	Robert Frensh.	Roger Spicer.

EDWARD III.—*continued.*

1359	The same.	The same.
1360	The same.	Walter Randekyn.
1362	Henry Grauntford.	The same.
1365	Robert Frensh.	Thomas Grauntford.
1368	Walter Randekyn.	Oliver Gyngenere.
1372	Robert Frensh.	William Glover.
1376	John Wantely.	Robert Randekyn.

RICHARD II.

1378	Richard Wyldgoss.	Thomas Rowere.
1379	Robert Hynker.	Richard Coderme.
1383	William Redleve.	William Williams.
1384	John Wanlete.	Richard Ridlere.
1385	Thomas Cobbin.	William Chode.
1387	Roger Wildgoss.	Richard Ridlere.
1392	William Ridlere.	William Chode.
1394	Henry Bottiler.	John Rileffe.
1396	Roger Wildgoss.	William Ridlere.
1397	Henry Bottiler.	Richard Condenn.

HENRY IV.

1399	William Chode.	The same.
1401	Robert atte Lynde.	Thomas Boulter.

HENRY V.

1413	Henry Botteler.	Thomas Pinfold.
1414	Thomas Shode.	John Wode.
1415	Walter Urry.	Henry Botteler.
1417	Thomas Chode.	John Stowt.
1420	William Henaker.	William Stowt.

HENRY VI.

1422	Henry Bottiler.	John Greenhurst.
1423	Stephen Payne.	William Stoute.
1427	The same.	Henry Bottiler.
1428	The same.	Roger Dunstable.
1432	Peter Heut.	The same.
1434	Stephen Payne.	The same.
1441	James Jaumyng.	Thomas Berwyke.
1446	Walter Styler.	John Jham.
1448	Thomas del Rowe.	William Rous.
1449	Richard Danvers.	William Gauncy.
1450	Stephen Cumber.	William Duke.
1459	John Lewkenore.	Richard Lewkenore.
1459	John Harrow.	John Warsop.

EDWARD IV.

1467	Thomas Hooar.	Stephen Combes.
1472	Thomas Hoo.	John Fust.

Returns lost till

EDWARD VI.

1547	Andrew Bayntum.	John Vaughan.
1553	Sir Henry Hussey.	Edward Lewkner.

MARY.

1553	Anthony Hussey.	John Mitchell.
1553	Richard Baker.	John Baker.
1554	William Took.	John Purvey.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1555	Robert Colsall.	William Huggen.
1557	John Blenerhasset.	Richard Fulnerston.

ELIZABETH.

1558	Richard le Strange.	
1562	Peter Osborne.	Robert Buxton.
1570	John Hussey.	John Gresham.
1571	Nich. Hare.	John Hare.
1584	The same.	The same.
1585	The same.	The same.
1588	The same.	The same.
1592	Rich. Franke.	The same.
1592	John Hare.	James Booth.
1600	Richard Brown, Sen.	Rich. Heydon.

JAMES I.

1603	John Doddridge, Serjeant- at-law.	Mich. Hicks
1614	John Middleton.	
1620	Thomas Cornwallis.	John Middleton.
1623	John Borough.	The same.

CHARLES I.

1625	The same.	The same.
1625	The same.	The same.
1627	Dudley North.	The same.
1639	Thomas Middleton.	Hall Ravenscroft.
1640	The same.	The same.

COMMONWEALTH.

1659	William Freeman.	Henry Chowne.
	The same.	John Fagg.

CHARLES II.

1660	Thomas Middleton.	Hall Ravenscroft.
1661	Sir John Covert, Knt. and Bart.	John Chale.

CHARLES II.—*continued.*

	The same.	Sir Orlando Bridgman, Knt. and Bart.
1678	Anthony Eversfield.	John Machell.
1681	The same.	The same.

JAMES II.

1685	The same.	The same.
1688	The same.	The same.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1690	John Machell.	William White, Junr.
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WILLIAM.

1695	The same.	Henry Yates.
1698	The same.	The same.
1700	Henry Yates.	Henry Cowper.
1701	The same.	John Wicker.

ANNE.

1702	Henry Cooper.	The same.
1705	Charles Eversfield.	Henry Cooper (died). Harry Goring.
1707	The same.	The same.
1708	The same.	John Wicker.
1710	The same.	The same.
	John Middleton.	
1713	Charles Eversfield.	John Middleton.

GEORGE I.

1714	Sir Harry Goring, Bart.	Charles Eversfield.
	Hon. Arthur Ingram.	Hon. Henry Ingram.
1721	Charles Eversfield.	
1722	The same.	The same.

GEORGE II.

1727	The same.	The same.
1734	The same.	The same.
1737		Hon. Charles Ingram.
1741	Sir Richard Mill, Bart.	The same.
1747	Hon. Charles Ingram.	Charles Ingram.
1748	Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart.	
1754	The same.	The same.

GEORGE III.

1761	The same.	The same.
1763		Robert Pratt.
1768	Rt.Hon.James Grenville.	The same.
1770	James Wallace.	
1774	The same.	Rt.Hon. Jeremiah Dyson.
1776		Charles, Earl of Drogheda.
1780	The same.	George, Visct. Lewisham.
1783		Sir George Osborne, Bart.
1783	James Crauford.	
1784	Jeremiah Cruchley.	Philip Metcalf.
1790	Timothy Shelley.	Wilson Braddyll.
1792	Lord William Gordon.	James Baillie.
1793		William Fullarton.
1796	Sir John Macpherson, Bart.	James Fox.
1802	Patrick Ross.	Edward Hilliard.
1804	James, Viscount Fitzharris.	
1806	The same.	Henry, Visct. Palmerston.
	Lieut.-Col. Francis John Wilder.	Major Loveday Parry Jones.
	Sir Samuel Romilly, Knt.	
1807	The same.	The same.
	Joseph Marryat.	Henry Goulburn.
1812	Sir Arthur Piggot, Knt.	Robert Hurst.
1818	Robert Hurst.	George Richard Phillips.

GEORGE IV.

1820	The same.	Sir George Aubrey, Bart., D.C.L.
1826	The same.	Hon. Henry Fox.
1826	The same.	The same.
1827	The same.	Nicholas William Ridley Colburn.
1829	Henry Charles, Earl of Surrey.	

WILLIAM IV.

1830	The same.	The same.
1830	The same.	The same.
1832	Robert Henry Hurst.	—
1835	The same.	(After the passing of the
1837	The same.	Reform Bill, Horsham only returned one mem- ber.)

VICTORIA.

1841	Hon. Robert Scarlet.	
1843	Robert Henry Hurst.	
1847	John Jervis (unseated on petition, and election de- clared void).	
1848	William Robert Seymour FitzGerald (unseated on petition, and Lord Edward Howard returned).	
1852	William R. Seymour FitzGerald.	
1857	The same.	
1859	The same.	
1865	Robert Henry Hurst (son of the former member).	

CHAPTER VIII.

Geology.*

IN this paper it is proposed to give a short account of the very beginning of all things connected with Horsham. An account of the ground on which it stands, and the stones out of which it is built. An account too of its first inhabitants—and strange gigantic monsters those old denizens of Horsham were—stranger than any wonderful animal which is brought round to our fairs to excite the open-mouthed astonishment of the country plough-boy—stranger and more monstrous even than the fabled dragon of St. Leonard's Forest, of whom we heard such startling tales from the carrier who lied (full many a truth is told when least intended), at the White Horse.

First then for the origin of the ground on which it

* By the Rev. Ch. C. Aldridge.

stands. Long, long ago—long before Horsham was ever thought of—long before Adam was created, there was spreading over these parts a large continent, with a temperature and vegetation like New Zealand. Through these tropical forests there rolled a mighty river. Gradually that tract of continent, with its giant fir trees, and its luxuriant ferns, sank—gradually as the land sank; that river spread and spread till it stretched over the greater part, if not the whole, of Kent and Sussex. Slowly and gently it crept on, over mile after mile of dry land, till the whole district was covered with a thin sheet of fresh water. At the bottom of this large estuary, beds of sand and mud were gradually deposited by the soil carried down the river, much in the same way as the mouth of any large river (the Nile for instance) gets choked up by the debris washed down by the stream. As these beds rose in height, they would at last appear above the water, so that where before there had been nothing but water to be seen, there was a large tract of land covered with thick forests, and marshy swamps with tall luxuriant reeds; while through them still rolled the softly flowing stream with many a bay and creek and branch—very shallow even where it was deepest, and very sluggish even where it flowed quickest—that stream was so sluggish, that if it were not for the ebb of the tide it would be almost stagnant. A beautiful

and pleasant sight must the Weald then have been, had there been men to see it. Here is a large clump of tall fir trees bending beneath the weight of their heavy clusters of cones, while the ground beneath and around is covered with the tall *equisetum* (horsetail). The bright green of the luxuriant vegetation is rendered the more beautiful by its contrast with the silver band of the stream, which creeps gently through it; while up the banks crawl the tortoises; and on its sand beds countless thousands of marsh molluscs are poking out their heads from their spiral homes to bask themselves in the warm rays of the sun. And in the shallow waters splashes the great iguanodon, revelling in the fresh water, and revelling in the fine crop of clathraria, which it tears and then chews with its strangely formed jaws and teeth—nor is he the sole tenant of the river, for many a giant lizard and monster crocodile is there to keep him company—and see! yon strange reptile, pterodactyle, like a huge bat, flaps slowly upon its leathery wings.

But change and progress, and progress through change, and life through death, is the inflexible rule in nature. As gently as the older continent had sunk does the land again sink; as silently, and as slowly, and as gently, as the great river had crept over that older continent, does the ocean now roll back on the land which stood up in the river,

spreading over it first a skin of sandy mud, and then a thicker coat of calcareous ooze. The river came and piled up upon the former earth—the Wealden beds; the ocean came and piled up upon the Wealden—the greensand and the chalk. Some few of the hardier reptiles still lived on in the salt water, but the iguanodon was embedded in the mud, just where we dig him up now; and the *equisetum* gives place to the sea-weed, and the freshwater fish and shells soon vanish before that salty torrent.

And thus the beginning of Horsham, and the Weald of Sussex and Kent, was a large, broad, yet shallow and sluggish river, which washed down beds of mud and sand. And the very ground on which we stand was once covered with that great river. And, after all, Horsham can boast of no nobler origin than that once it was a bed of mud; a sand bank, which no doubt interfered with the traffic of the river, and would have been in every one's way (if there had been any one to have a way); a mud bed colonized by clusters of snails, and honoured by an occasional visit from some old iguanodon, who waddled down from the forests of the *equisetum*, which grew a little higher up the stream. Just turn to your map of India, and you will see an instance very like the sinking of the Weald—only that in Sussex took place many, many thou-

sands of years ago, while that in India happened only in 1819. On the 16th of June, 1819, a violent earthquake visited Cutch, at the mouth of the Indus, and the whole district, with its chief town, Bhoof, suddenly sunk under the sea. Some similar earthquake may have been the cause of the sinking of the Weald.

And now for some few proofs of the truth of what we have said.

It is clear that the Weald was formed in fresh water, for no salt water shells, or weeds, or fish, are found; while the shells and plants which have been found are such as live in fresh water. We hunt in vain for ammonites or belemnites, or thin-shelled inoceramus, or the plagiostoma, with its long spikes, or the almost ubiquitous terebratula, or sea-urchins. We may hunt equally in vain in the chalk for the paludina, the cyclas, the unio, which are so common in the Weald. And if one iguanodon has been found in marine sandstone at Maidstone, and a few sea-oysters in the Weald, they are only enough to form exceptions, which by no means destroy or weaken the rule. And again, let us look at that piece of pavement on which we have so often trodden as we go down the Causeway to the old church, and notice how ribbed and wrinkled it is—so ribbed that (as you know) these Stammerham stones are famous

for paving stables or courtyards, or any place where there would be danger of slipping if the stones were smooth. Look closely at it, and we shall see as plainly as possible upon it the marks of the water ripple. These long wavy dents upon it are just like the indentations which one finds on the sands near the river or sea. Let us go over to Stammerham when the quarrymen have cleared off the surface mould, and we shall not be able to resist the conviction that we are standing on the stony bed of some old river. And thus we know that this district was once covered with fresh water, and that the water was of no great depth, or the ripple marks would not be there.

One more proof shall be given. Between the slabs of stone at Stammerham are thick layers of clay, and if we look at the under side of the stone, we shall see veins formed by the cracks in the clay, which have served as moulds, of which casts have been taken in relief. And this is sufficient to prove that the clay must have been exposed so as to dry and crack before the next layer was deposited upon it. Should all this seem a strange tale to any reader, let him pause before he calls anything impossible, or even improbable, in that world of wonders which we call nature. The deeper we study in her book, the more closely we look into the miracles which each page discloses—whether it be the fibre of that dead leaf which is blown away

by the wind, or the construction of that worm which heedlessly we tread under foot—the more shall we be forced to wonder, or rather, perhaps, the less shall we wonder, at any instance of the care, and wisdom, and power of the Creator. Yes, little indeed do most think as they walk upon that old uneven pavement which stands in pools of water in wet weather—little do they think that those old flagstones can tell a tale such as no book ever can, save the Book of books. Little do we think that in them we have clearer evidences of the truth of our religion, if men would but read them honestly and aright, than any in Paley. Little do we think how much we might learn from them—if we would but sit down as learners by them—of the true character of God, of His wise counsels, and of His loving care for even the meanest creature which He hath created.

The most remarkable of the fossils which have been found in the neighbourhood of Horsham, are the bones of the iguanodon, which was an herbivorous reptile, somewhat resembling (though on a gigantic scale) the iguana of the tropical woods of America and the West Indies. It alone of all known herbivorous reptiles must have chewed its food (the teeth which have been found are worn by mastication), and this distinguishes it from the iguana. (Note I.) Those who have been to the Crystal Palace

and seen the antediluvian animals as restored by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, will be able to form some little idea of the size and shape of this monster reptile, which Cuvier declared to be more remarkable than any with which he was acquainted.



I. II. III. IV. V.

VI.

I. Chalk Formation.

IV. Shanklin Sand.

II. Firestone.

V. Weald Clay.

III. Galt.

VI. Hastings Sands.

The whole of the Weald was at one time, in all probability, covered with chalk. Now look at the section *which is here figured* and you will notice that the chalk at the edge of the Weald is very thick, that it slopes away from the Weald on both sides, and that the Wealden strata itself is in the form of a dome; not that it always was so, for once it was flat, but some earthquake or eruption heaved it up in the shape of a dome, and pushed it through the crust of chalk which till then covered it. The

chalk thus disturbed was washed away by some water agency, and the Weald was left bare.

Till a comparatively recent period, possibly since the age of man, England was joined to France, but some other earthquake fissured out the narrow channel which now divides the two countries.

The ironstone, with which this district abounds, has been spoken of before. As the oolite lias and triassic rocks are probably missing, it is almost certain that the Wealden rests directly upon the coal. The great depth and hardness of the Wealden strata however would prevent any success in mining.

Lignite, a bad imitation of coal, is comparatively common in the forest.

A small encrusting spring is to be seen on Tower Hill, and is worth a visit, as shewing the way in which many of the older rocks were formed.

If the reader should wish to learn anything more of the geology of Horsham and its neighbourhood, let him by all means buy "Mantell's Geology of the South-East of England;" and above all let him go to Mr. Holmes and see his excellent collection of saurians from the Weald, and ask him to describe them,—and he is always ready to do so, as the writer of this paper can gratefully testify; and let him go to Billingshurst, and get some of the Sussex marble, so famous for decorating cathedrals, as those who have been to

Canterbury or Chichester will know—it will well repay the trouble if only to put it in a fernery; and let him go to Stammerham and see if he can find anything there, keeping his eyes open to see any marks of the feet of reptiles (like those in the new red sandstone). Several instances of people who fancied they have found them, have occurred—but I never saw one—and Mr. Holmes, than whom no one has a greater right to speak with authority, tells me that he never saw one. Yet no doubt they are there, and some day or other may be found, so it is well worth looking about.

NOTE BY G. B. HOLMES.

Dr. Mantell grounded his ideas of the size of any particular animal on that of the proportionate size of the same bone in another of a similar genus. According to this calculation, the largest ungual phalanx of the "Great Horsham Iguanodon" would give the animal a length of 200 feet; whereas, I do not believe, according to Professor Owen's views, it exceeded 28 feet. That experienced comparative anatomist has established the fact that the length

of the centrum of one of the vertebræ will give the length of the whole animal more correctly than any other plan hitherto adopted. He supposes the length of the head of the iguanodon to have been about 3 feet; that of the trunk and sacrum, which in the *Dinosaurs* is composed of five *Ancylosed Vertebræ*, 12 feet; and the tail 13; giving a total of 28 feet. The remains of this iguanodon were discovered behind the North Street, in Horsham, in a field belonging to Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. They were imbedded in the sandstone employed in the construction of the Chapel of Ease on the opposite side of the road. Many of the bones of this extinct herbivorous reptile were exhumed there, but in so friable a state that it was with difficulty they could be removed.

A femur of an iguanodon of equal size was shortly afterwards dug up on the estate of Robert Henry Hurst, Esq., in a field opposite the Dépôt, on the road to New Lodge. This neighbourhood has afforded many other interesting bones of the iguanodon, including the most perfect specimen of the lower right jaw yet discovered, and a scapula and coracoid in juxtaposition.

The remains of the Pterodactyle and Chelonians —of the Megalosaurus, Hylæosaurus, Goniopholis Crassidens, and Suchosaurus Cultridens, are also found in this district; a very young specimen of the last,

which appeared from its size to have recently escaped from the egg, when it perished, was discovered some years since, in sinking a well in South Street. In companionship with this were the *Zamia* and *Clathraria*. The *Sphenopteris* and *Equisetum* also reward the seeker; the teeth and palates of the *Lepidotus* and other fishes are not absent; neither are the remains of insects, though they are rare. Here also may be found the *Plesiosaurus*, in the very spot described by John Steele and Christopher Holder, as the haunt of the "strange monstrous Serpent or Dragon of Fay-gate." These wonder-stricken men seem to have had a glimpse of the olden world, and to have stolen a march on the palæontologists, so accurately have they forestalled them in describing some of the distinctive characteristics of the *Plesiosaurus*. They tell us that "the "Serpent, or Dragon, as some call it, is reputed to "be nine feete or more in length, and shaped almost "in the form of an axle-tree of a cart, a quantitie of "thickness in the midst, and somewhat smaller "at both ends. The former part which he shootes "forth as a necke is supposed to be an elle long. "It is likewise discovered to have large feete, but "the eye may be deceived, for some suppose that "serpents have no feete but glide upon certain "ribbes, etc. . . . for so this doth and rids away, as

“we call it, as fast as a man can run. He is of
“countenance very proud, and at the sight or
“hearing of men or cattell will raise his necke
“upright and seem to listen and lookes about with
“great arrogancy.”

“She moved in beauty on her watery way,
That gleamed with stars not borrowed from the night ;
Or swan-like, basking in the solar ray,
She raised her slender neck, an arch of light,
Gazing in silent pride, as far away
The aërial dragon winged his devious flight.”

EXTRACT FROM “CARTWRIGHT’S HISTORY OF THE
RAPE OF BRAMBER,” FROM INFORMATION AF-
FORDED BY SIR CHARLES LYALL.

The northern division of the Rape of Bramber is composed of sand and sandstone, alternating with beds of blue clay or marl. These strata form the forest ridge, and extend through the county, from Hastings to Horsham, and even as far as Loxwood. Sand in different states of cohesion, and of various

shades of colour, alternating with clay and silicious sandstone, more or less impregnated with iron, and containing in many places a large proportion of carbonate of lime, compose this important fresh water formation. The upper part of the group consists of sand and sandstone; beds of bluish grey sandstone exceedingly compact next occur, reposing on a thick stratum of stiff blue clay; these constitute that interesting division of the Hastings sands which we have distinguished by the name of strata of Tilgate and St. Leonard's Forest. These strata are unquestionably, from the abundance, variety, and extraordinary nature of their fossils, the most remarkable in the county. Strata of this character occur at Chailey, Cuckfield, Bolney, on the southern borders of the Forests of St. Leonard's and Tilgate, and Horsham and its neighbourhood, as Stammerham, Coltstaple, Southwater, Broadbridge, Strood, Nuthurst, and Warnham. The most considerable quarry in the vicinity of Horsham is that of Stammerham, two miles and a half to the south-west of the town, of which the following is a section:—

SECTION OF THE STAMMERHAM QUARRY.

Character of the Strata.	Provincial names.			Thickness. Feet. Inches.	
1. Vegetable mould.	...	...	...	1	6
2. Clay and loam.	...	...	...	9	6
3. Compact sandstone with deep undulating furrows on the upper surface.	{ Rough causeway. }			0	4
4. Compact sandstone, more indurated than the preceding, used for road material.	{ Scrubstone. }			0	4
5. Ditto.	...	...	...	0	1
6. Ferruginous sandstone, which is pulverized for the manufacture of bricks.	{ }			1	0
7. Blue soapy marl.	...	...	...	1	6
8. Ferruginous sandstone, like No. 6.	{ }			1	0
9. Hard calcareous sandstone, used for roads and rough paving.	{ Ground pinning sandstone. }			1	0
10. Compact sandstone, of finer texture than any of the preceding ; taken out in large slabs, and forming an excellent paving stone for kitchens, etc. ; slightly marked with undulating furrows on its upper surface.	{ }			2	0
11. Marl sunk but not worked.	{ }			4	0
12. Stone reached by boring—depth unknown.	{ }			0	0
				<hr/> 22	<hr/> 8

The quarry at Tower Hill closely resembles that of the latter.

At Sedgwick large quantities of thin sandstone or grit are quarried for, for the purposes of paving and of roofing.

“WEALD CLAY OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF
HORSHAM.”

Extracted by G. B. Holmes from a Paper by Frederic Drew, Esq., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. (From the Proceedings of the Geological Society for August, 1861.)

“I have said that the Hastings sand occupies the surface hardly further west than Horsham, dipping beneath the Weald clay about a mile beyond that town: in most maps, I believe, it is made to go some miles further on, and the hills about Horsham are put down for Hastings sand. This difference is due to a slight misunderstanding of the nature of the strata there. The flat on which the town is built is on the uppermost beds of sandstone, which lie very flat, and yet dip gently to the north and west and south. The hills around, the most conspicuous of which is that of Denme Park, are chiefly of clay—there is 120 feet in thickness of it,—but they are capped with a hard stratum, which is no doubt the cause of their standing out as hills. The beds that compose this are not more, taken together, than 10 feet in thickness: they are clay, with two or three layers of sandstone, which contain large flat masses of calcareous grit, just like what occurs in the Wadhurst clay. Many quarries are dug in this; and the ripples and other appearances the hard stone shows have been described by Mantell, Lyell, and others. This set of beds occu-

pies a great space in the form of a table-land, slightly sloping from the edge of the escarpment above Horsham, in the same direction as the dip; the width being in one place as much as two miles, and varying from that down to 100 yards. I should have some hesitation in thinking that all this ground was occupied by a stratum no thicker than what I have said; but Mr. Hay (who was the first to perceive its true position) and myself have traced its upper and lower boundaries for many miles, and have examined every section of it, without finding any evidence of, or any necessity for supposing, a greater thickness than I have named. If, therefore, a division be made into Weald clay and Hastings sand, this Horsham stone must, at least for the north side of the Weald, be included in the former; for here it is only a 10 feet bed, 120 feet up in the clay, and further east there is nothing but clay at the same horizon; for as we go away from Horsham in that direction the feature it makes becomes less important, and the stone is little worked, and evidently thins away: the last signs of it are at Crawley. Behind (on the north of) the course of this bed, from near Horsham to Crawley, there is another line of hill, which might be easily mistaken for the feature of the Horsham stone; it is in fact, although of greater altitude than any made by this stratum, entirely of clay, which is yet higher in the series, the Horsham stone making a step projecting from beneath it. The thickness of the Weald clay above the level of the stone bed is very great indeed: I reckon it to be about 500 feet, which will give altogether 600 feet or so for the Weald clay here—the same as its thickness was found to be in Kent."

A BOTANICAL CATALOGUE OF VARIOUS PLANTS FOUND
WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES.

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrange- ment.
In St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Aquilegia Vulgaris</i> . Columbine, white and purple; rare.	<i>Ranunculaceæ</i> .
Shady woods.	<i>Adoxa Moschatellina</i> . Moschatell, fl. green.	<i>Araliaceæ</i> , also <i>Saxifrageæ</i> .
Corn fields.	<i>Adonis Autumnalis</i> . Pheasant's Eye; rare.	<i>Ranunculaceæ</i> .
Pastures.	<i>Aceras Anthropophora</i> . Green Man Orchis.	<i>Orchideæ</i> .
In St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Anagallis Tenella</i> . Bog Pimpernel, fl. pink; rare.	<i>Primulaceæ</i> .
West Grinstead.	<i>Butomus Umbellatus</i> . Flowering Rush.	<i>Butomeæ</i> .
In St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Campanula Hederacea</i> . Ivy-leaved Bell flower; rare.	<i>Campanulaceæ</i> .
Slinfold.	<i>Cardamine Impatiens</i> . Narrow-leaved Bitter Cress; rare.	<i>Cruciferaæ</i> .
Slinfold.	<i>Cardamine Amara</i> . Large-flowered Bitter Cress.	<i>Cruciferaæ</i> .
Meadows, near Station, Hor- sham.	<i>Cardamine Pratensis</i> . Common Bitter Cress; double.	"

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrangement.
Isemonger's Gill.	<i>Carex Curta.</i>	<i>Cyperaceæ.</i>
St. Leonard's Forest.	White Carex ; rare.	
On the roadside, between Horsham and Capel.	<i>Carex Strigosa.</i> Loose pendulous Carex ; rare.	"
In St. Leonard's Forest, large beds of this flower.	<i>Convallaria Majalis.</i> Lily of the Valley ; rare.	<i>Smilacaceæ.</i>
On heath, chiefly in the Forest.	<i>Cuscuta Epithymum.</i> Lesser Dodder.	<i>Convolvulaceæ.</i>
Formerly found on Horsham Common, now in St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Centunculus Minimus.</i> Small Chaff-weed or Bastard Pimpernel, fl. very small ; rare.	<i>Primulaceæ.</i>
Sandy bogs, St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Cicendia Filiformis.</i> Least Gentianella, fl. yellow ; rare.	<i>Gentianeæ.</i>
Wet places.	<i>Chrysosplenium Oppositifolium.</i> Golden Saxifrage.	<i>Saxifrageæ.</i>
In woods and hedges.	<i>Daphne Laureola.</i> Spurge Laurel.	<i>Thymelææ.</i>
Woods in Rusper Parish.	<i>Dentaria Bulbifera.</i> Coralwort ; rare.	<i>Cruciferaæ.</i>
Roadsides.	<i>Dipsacus Sylvestris.</i> Wild Teasel.	<i>Dipsacææ.</i>
Bogs and moist heaths in the Forest.	<i>Drosera Rotundifolia.</i> Sun-dew.	<i>Droseraceæ.</i>

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrange- ment.
ndy roadsides.	<i>Echium Vulgare.</i> Vipers Bugloss.	<i>Boragineæ.</i>
ogs in the Forest.	<i>Eleocharis Acicularis.</i> Least Spike Rush ; rare.	<i>Cyperaceæ.</i>
oist places in Forest.	<i>Epilobium Angustifolium.</i> Rose-bay Willow-herb.	<i>Onagrariceæ.</i>
orest.	<i>Empetrum Nigrum.</i> Crowberry.	<i>Empetreeæ.</i>
unnery woods.	<i>Epipactis Latifolia.</i> Broad - leaved Helleborine ; rare.	<i>Orchideæ.</i>
hady woods, Crawley.	<i>Epipactis Purpurata.</i> Purple - leaved Helleborine ; rare.	"
ry woods. In St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Epipactis Grandiflora.</i> Large white Helleborine ; rare.	"
linfold.	<i>Erysimum Cheiranthoides.</i> Wormseed Treacle-mustard ; rare.	<i>Cruciferaæ.</i>
linfold, in a hedge(seeHors- field's Hist.)	<i>Euphorbia Corallioides.</i> Coral-like Spurge ; very rare.	<i>Euphorbiaceæ.</i>
n woods and hedges.	<i>Euonymus Europæa.</i> Spindle-wood Tree.	<i>Celastrineæ,</i> also <i>Rhamni.</i>
n St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Genista Tinctoria.</i> Dyer's Greenwood, or Woad.	<i>Leguminosæ.</i>
"	<i>Genista Anglica.</i> Needle Greenwood, or Petty Whin.	"
"	<i>Galanthus Nivalis.</i> Snowdrop ; rare.	<i>Amaryllideæ.</i>

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrangement.
In St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Gentiana Amarella.</i> Small flowered autumnal Gentian.	<i>Gentianeæ.</i>
„	<i>Gentiana Pneumonanthe.</i> Marsh Gentian ; rare.	„
Plummer's Plain.	<i>Gentiana Verna.</i> Spring Gentian ; very rare.	„
Imported with chalk, West Grinstead.	<i>Glaucium Luteum.</i> Yellow-horned Poppy.	<i>Papaveraceæ.</i>
Woods, hedges and in Forest.	<i>Habenaria Bifolia.</i> Butterfly Orchis.	<i>Orchideæ.</i>
Forest.	<i>Helleborus Viridis.</i> Green Hellebore.	<i>Ranunculaceæ.</i>
„	<i>Helleborus Foetidus.</i> Stinking Hellebore.	„
Hedges, West Grinstead, & various places.	<i>Hyoscyamus Niger.</i> Henbane.	<i>Solanææ.</i>
In a hedge near Ruspur Nunnery, doubtful.	<i>Hypericum Calycinum.</i> Large - flowered St. John's Wort ; very rare.	<i>Hypericineæ.</i>
Hedges ; not common.	<i>Hypericum Androsæmum.</i> Tutsan.	„
Forest ; boggy places.	<i>Hypericum Elodes.</i> Marsh St. John's Wort ; not common.	„
River Arun and other places.	<i>Iris Pseudacorus.</i> Yellow Iris, or Flag.	<i>Irideæ.</i>
Forest.	<i>Juniperus Communis.</i> Juniper.	<i>Coniferaæ.</i>

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrangement.
West Grinstead.	<i>Linaria Reptans</i> . Creeping pale blue Toad Flax.	<i>Scrophularineæ</i> .
"	<i>Linaria Elatine</i> . Sharp-pointed Fluellin, or Toad Flax.	"
Woods and Copses.	<i>Listera Ovata</i> . Tway Blade; frequent.	<i>Orchideæ</i> .
Each Woods, Rusper; Forest.	<i>Listera Nidus Avis</i> . Birds Nest Orchis; not common.	"
Wet woods.	<i>Lysimachia Nemorum</i> . Yellow Pimpernel.	<i>Primulaceæ</i> .
Formerly found on Horsham Common; now on Plummer's Plain.	<i>Litorella Lacustris</i> . Shore-weed; rare.	<i>Plantagineæ</i> .
Wickets.	<i>Luzula Fosteri</i> . Narrow-leaved hairy Wood Rush; rare.	<i>Juncææ</i> .
Various streams.	<i>Myosotis Palustris</i> . Forget-me-not.	<i>Boragineæ</i> .
Bog and pools in the Forest.	<i>Menyanthes Trifoliata</i> . Bog-bean.	<i>Gentianeæ</i> .
Has been found in the Forest, near to the Handcross Road.	<i>Melittis Melisophyllum</i> . Bastard-balm; very rare.	<i>Labiataæ</i> .
the Forest.	<i>Monotropa Hypopithys</i> . Yellow Bird's Nest, not common in England or Scotland.	<i>Monotropeæ</i> .

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrangement.
Some meadows bordering on the Forest, three or four miles south of Horsham.	<i>Narcissus Poeticus</i> . Poets Narcissus ; very rare.	<i>Amaryllideæ</i>
Forest meadows.	<i>Narcissus Biflorus</i> . Pale Narcissus ; rare. N.B.—Double white Narcissus is also not unfrequently found in meadows near Horsham and Cowfold.	„
Abundant in many meadows.	<i>Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus</i> . Common Daffodil, or Lent Lily.	<i>Amaryllideæ</i>
In St. Leonard's Forest, and other parts.	<i>Nicotia Spiralis</i> . Fragrant Lady's Tresses ; rare.	<i>Orchideæ</i> .
River Arun, and many ponds.	<i>Nuphar Lutea</i> . Yellow Water Lily.	<i>Nympæaceæ</i>
Various pieces of water.	<i>Nymphæa Alba</i> . White Water Lily ; not indigenous.	„
In Forest, and in West Grinstead.	<i>Ophrys Apifera</i> . Bee Ophrys.	<i>Orchideæ</i> .
„	<i>Ophrys Muscifera</i> . Fly Ophrys.	„
„	<i>Ophrys Aranifera</i> . Spider Ophrys ; rare.	„
Forest.	<i>Orobanche Major</i> . Greater Broom Rape.	<i>Orobancheæ</i> .

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrangement.
discovered by Mr. Holmes in the Forest, N.E. of the town — previously not known by Mr. Borrer to grow in Sussex.	<i>Pyrola Media.</i> Winter Green; very rare in the South of England.	<i>Monotropeæ.</i>
various parts of the country, and especially Ruspur.	<i>Pyrus Torminalis.</i> Service Tree.	<i>Rosaceæ.</i>
meadow on the Brighton Road.	<i>Polygonum Bistorta.</i> Persicaria, or Knotgrass.	<i>Polygoneæ.</i>
in St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Rhynchospora Alba.</i> White Beak Rush; rare.	<i>Cyperaceæ.</i>
in St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Rosa Rubiginosa.</i> True Sweet Briar.	<i>Rosaceæ.</i>
„	<i>Rosa Arvensis.</i> Trailing Dogrose.	„
See Horsfield's (Sussex.) Forest.	A variety of <i>Rosa Arvensis</i> , not named, found about Cowfold.	„
„	<i>Rubus Idæus.</i> Wild Raspberry.	„
„	<i>Rubus Suberectus.</i> Upright Bramble; rare.	„
„	<i>Rubus Plicatus.</i> Plaited-leaved Bramble; rare.	„
„	<i>Rubus Leucostachys.</i> Long-clustered Bramble.	„

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrangement.
Forest.	<i>Rubus Cæsius</i> . Dewberry.	<i>Rosaceæ</i> .
Banks of Arun and streams.	<i>Scutellaria Galericalata</i> . Larger Skull-cap.	<i>Labiataë</i> .
„	<i>Sagittaria Sagittifolia</i> . Arrowhead.	<i>Alismaceæ</i> .
Rusper.	<i>Salix Vitellina</i> . Golden Osier.	<i>Amentaceæ</i> .
Nuthurst.	<i>Salix Ferruginea</i> . Ferruginous Willow.	„
Brooks.	<i>Symphytum Officinale</i> . Comfrey.	<i>Boragineæ</i> .
Near Slinfold Church.	<i>Symphytum Tuberosum</i> . Tuberous-rooted Comfrey.	„
St. Leonard's Forest.	<i>Spergula Subulata</i> . Oval-shaped Spurrey ; rare.	<i>Caryophylleæ</i> .
Old Walls.	<i>Valeriana Rubra</i> . Red Valerian.	<i>Valerianeæ</i> .
Forest.	<i>Valeriana Officinalis</i> . Great Wild Valerian.	„
Moist situation.	<i>Valeriana Dioica</i> . Marsh Valerian.	„
Roadsides.	<i>Verbena Officinalis</i> . Vervain.	<i>Verbenaceæ</i> .
Various banks near Horsham and Rusper.	<i>Vinea Minor</i> . Lesser Periwinkle ; not com- mon.	<i>Jamineæ</i> .
Frequent.	<i>Viscum Album</i> . Mistletoe.	<i>Loranthææ</i> .
Cowfold, (see Horsfield's Sussex.)	<i>Verbascum Blattaria</i> . Moth Mullein ; rare.	<i>Scrophularineæ</i> .

FILICES.

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrangement.
o kinds, one with pink tems; the Rev. Ch. Ald- idge found nother vari- ty. Moist edge - rows, nd in Forest.	<i>Athyrium Felix Fœmina.</i> Lady Fern.	<i>Asplenieæ.</i>
Walls.	<i>Asplenium Ruta Muraria.</i> Rue-leaved Spleenwort, or Wall Rue.	„
„	<i>Asplenium Trichomanes.</i> Common Maiden-hair Spleen- wort.	„
r banks; ormerly very ear the town, ow becoming nfrequent.	<i>Asplenium Adiantum Nigrum.</i> Black Maiden-hair Spleen- wort.	„
ndant in the orest, and ighbouring edges.	<i>Blechnum Boreale.</i> Hard Fern.	<i>Blechnææ.</i>
gh ground ear Rusper oad, and orest.	<i>Botrychium Lunaria.</i> Moon-wort.	<i>Ophioglossaceæ.</i>

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrangement.
Very rare in the neighbourhood, a fine specimen was found on Horsham Church about seven years ago.	<i>Ceterach Officinatum</i> . Scaly Spleen-wort, or Seale Fern.	<i>Aspleniceæ</i>
In the Forest.	<i>Lastrea Montana</i> , or <i>Oreopteris</i> . Mountain Buckler Fern (Lemon-scented).	<i>Aspidiceæ</i> .
Very common.	<i>Lastrea Felix Mas</i> . Male Fern, or common Buckler Fern.	„
Hedge rows.	<i>Lastrea Cristata</i> var. <i>Spinulosa</i> . Spinous Buckler Fern.	„
Hedge rows.	<i>Lastrea Dilatata</i> . Broad Buckler Fern.	„
In the Forest.	<i>Lycopodium Clavatum</i> . Stag's Horn, or Club Moss.	<i>Lycopodineæ</i>
Moist meadows and in the Forest.	<i>Ophioglossum Vulgatum</i> . Adder's Tongue.	<i>Ophioglossaceæ</i>
In a few places in the Forest.	<i>Osmunda Regalis</i> . Royal Flowering Fern.	<i>Osmundaceæ</i>
Old walls, trees and banks.	<i>Polypodium Vulgare</i> . Common Polybody.	<i>Polypodiaceæ</i>
Hedge banks.	<i>Polystichum Aculeatum</i> . Common Prickly Shield Fern.	<i>Aspidiceæ</i> .
„	<i>Polystichum</i> var. <i>Lobatum</i> . Lobed variety.	„
„	<i>Polystichum Angulare</i> . Soft prickly shield Fern.	„

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrange- ment.
near Dorking.	<i>Polystichum</i> var. <i>Proliferum</i> . Proliferous variety.	<i>Aspidiææ</i> .
very common. in the Forest four or feet high.	<i>Pteris Aquilina</i> . Brake.	<i>Pterideæ</i> .
frequent on banks, hedges, and walls.	<i>Scolopendrium Vulgare</i> . Harts Tongue.	<i>Asplenieæ</i> .
has been found at Nuthurst parish.	<i>Scolopendrium V. var. Supra- lineatum</i> . Supralineated variety.	„
has been found near Hand- cross.	<i>Scolopendrium</i> var. <i>Marginatum</i> . Marginate variety.	„
—		
MUSCI.		
little to the south of Monks Gate.	<i>Phascum Alternifolium</i> . Alternate-leaved Phascum.	<i>Astomi</i> .
—		
ALGÆ.		
Leonard's Forest, Boggy holes (see Worsfield's list.)	<i>Nitella</i> , or <i>Chara Gracilis</i> . Slender Chara.	<i>Confervoidææ</i> .
—		

Localities.	Name of Plant.	Natural Arrangement.
LICHENES.		
Old pales, Horsham.	<i>Calicium Ferrugineum</i> . Rusty Calicium.	<i>Calicioideæ</i>
Old pales, West Grinstead (see Horsfield's Hist.)	<i>Calicium Chrysocephalum</i> . Gold-headed Calicium.	"
Rotten rails.	<i>Scyphophorus Parasiticus</i> . Delicate Cup Lichen.	<i>Cladoniæ</i> .
Wet heathy parts (Horsfield's Hist.)	<i>Scyphophorus Microphyllus</i> . Small-leaved Cup Lichen.	"
—		
FUNGI.		
In the early spring damp ditches, on wood or leaves. A small scarlet fungus.	<i>Peziza Coccinea</i> . Carmine Peziza.	<i>Cupulati</i> .



The following information was received too late for insertion in the previous chapters.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT POTTERY.

Some interesting remains of early art were recently discovered in this town, at the back of some buildings in West Street, on the property of Mr. T. Honynwood, a well-known antiquarian, and secretary for Horsham to the Sussex Archæological Society.

In June 1867 excavations were being made under the directions of Mr. Honynwood, to lay the foundations of a new building, when he noticed an irregular line of bluish colour in the clay, and ordered the workmen to continue digging in that direction. At the depth of about seven feet a wooden bowl was discovered, too much decayed however to admit of restoration; and at the bottom of what appears to have been a hole fourteen feet deep, filled up with blue earth and clay, nine or ten earthenware pitchers were brought to light; and amongst and close around them was a quantity of heath, as if it had been used as a packing material; also a large earthenware bead, an oak stirrup, some pieces of leather, and part of a kind of razor blade were found, together with bones of animals, boars' tusks, etc.

About three or four of the pitchers are perfect, the rest more or less mutilated, and some of them with portions destroyed and lost. The colour varies, some being of the green glaze, others of a lead colour. The size also varies: that of the largest is twelve inches and a half in height, the diameter at the widest part seven inches and a half, and the width at the top four inches and one eighth; the height of the smallest is seven inches and a half, the diameter at the widest part five inches, and the width at the top three inches and a half.

The broken instrument resembling a razor exactly fits the indentations in the handles of the jugs, and was evidently employed in making those gash-marks when the clay was in a soft state. This leads to the conclusion that the pottery was manufactured on the premises, and that these relics, which are probably about six hundred years old, were of Horsham workmanship. They are now in Mr. T. Honynwood's museum. Extremely good photographs have been made of all the articles by Mr. Bayfield, North Street.



TOKENS issued by Horsham Tradespeople.

EXTRACTED FROM A WORK ON ENGLISH TOKENS.

(BY W. BOYNE, F.S.A.)

HORSHAM.

O. John Hegingbottom = The Mercers' Arms.

R. In Horsom = I. H.

O. THOMAS LVCAS = A fleur-de-lys.

R. IN HORSAM 1667 = HIS HALF PENY.

O. WILLIAM SHORTT = The King's Arms.

R. IN HORSHAM 1667 = A Horse w.F.S.



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